The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,863.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0	
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
... P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALTA, (1,942 tons, and 500 H. P.), Capt. N. W. Haselwood, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

SUEZ CANAL.

The MALTA will proceed to Southampton via the Canal, calling at Alexandria.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 28th January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd February 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)
(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Dasson, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Liverpool	£50
2nd Class • Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board. Further particulars may be learned on application to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the under-mentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines at Table. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Ciocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Dodero, expected to arrive on or about the 10th February. The exact date of her departure will be fixed and published on her arrival.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 26th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.
(To sail about 15th proximo.)

MESSRS GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING, No. 283, Middle Colaba.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, most delightfully situated within an easy distance of the Fort, is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the comforts of a First-class English Home will do well to make early application, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Also a First-class BILLIARD TABLE.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 19 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Ditto 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz
Ditto Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk	„ 12 „
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	„ 18 „
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	„ 12 „
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	„ 12 „
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	„ 9 „

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Coburn, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.
UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CATANIA, MILAN ... Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	„ MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th January 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ ditto Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ditto Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ ditto Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ditto Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ditto White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAZAGON, Opposite the Nabob's Tank.
To close Partnership Account.

On 8th, 9th, and 10th February, Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, in separate lots, to suit purchasers.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenements, and pucka-built airy storeyed dwelling houses, situated at Mazagon, opposite the Nabob's Tank, in a suitable locality, either for a European or Native family residence, or for the opening of any charitable institution. Has Velaar Water on the premises and a Garden.

The undersigned Auctioneers are open to receive private offers for the same.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8th FEBRUARY, Lot 1 and 2,
At 4 P.M.

Lot 1—Assessed under No. 38, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and North by a Road leading to Church Street, on the West by Lawrence de Lima Street, and on the south by Lot No. 2.

At 5 P.M.

Lot 2.—Assessed under No 37, containing by admeasurement 1472 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by lot 1, on the south by Lot 3, on the east by the Public Road, and on the west by Lawrence de Lima Street.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th February, Lot No. 3 and 4, at 4 P.M.

Lot 3—Containing 385 square yards, assessed under No. 7, and bounded on the east by Lot 4, on the west by Lot 2, on the north and south by the public road.

At 5 P.M.

Lot 4—Containing by admeasurement 700 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed under No. 6, and bounded on the east and west by the Public Road, on the north by Lot 3 and the public road, on the south by Lot 5 and the public passage.

On FRIDAY, the 10th February, Lot 5 and 6.

At 4 P.M.

Lot 5—All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or stabling, built and standing thereon, with the vacant piece of ground attached thereto, containing altogether 289 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west and south by the property of Francis de Croos, and on the north by the public passage.

At 5 P.M.

Lot 6—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, and adjoining the Lot 5, situate in Lawrence de Lima street, and assessed under No. 40.

Bombay, 31st January 1871. HEERALALL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.
Annual Subscription (in advance) ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s. MARTABAN will be despatched on MONDAY the 6th February, at noon, for Cochin, calling as under.

Another Steamer will be despatched on TUESDAY the 21st, and every TUESDAY fortnight thereafter, during the Season.

Down Steamer.			Up Steamers.		
Leave Bombay	8th	Feb.	Leave Cochin	15th	Feb.
„ Rutnagherry	9th	„	„ Beypore	16th	„
„ Malwan	9th	„	„ Calicut	16th	„
„ Vingorla	9th	„	„ Tellicherry	17th	Oct.
„ Goa	10th	„	„ Cannanore	17th	„
„ Carwar	10th	„	„ Mangalore	18th	„
„ Coompta	10th	„	„ Coompta	19th	„
„ Mangalore	11th	„	„ Carwar	19th	„
„ Cannanore	12th	„	„ Goa	19th	„
„ Tellicherry	12th	„	„ Vingorla	20th	„
„ Calicut	12th	„	„ Malwan	20th	„
„ Beypore	12th	„	„ Rutnagherry	21st	„
Arrive Cochin	13th	„	Arrive Bombay	22nd	„

For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship LEGION OF HONOUR, Captain W. Williams, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO within four days from THIS DATE, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the Shipper's risk and expense.

REHEMOOBHOY DHURUMSEY, Agent for the Captain.
No. 35, Shamaji Hussaji Street, Bombay, 3rd February 1871.

OOTACAMUND ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS FOR SEASON OF 1871.

Most Comfortable FAMILY APARTMENTS and BACHELORS' ROOMS en suite—splendidly finished now.

TABLE D'HOTE for SINGLE GENTS.

No expense nor trouble has been saved to render this favourite Establishment the most COMFORTABLE and RECHERCHE for its CUISINE and WINES under its present Superior Management.

H. A. LEIGH, Proprietor.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

GRAND NIGHT FOR NATIVE FAMILIES.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 4th FEB.

For the Sixth Time the much-admired Drama of
KING "JAMSHED"
will be produced.

To Conclude with a Magnificent Display of
CYCLORAMIC VIEWS.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved, Rs. 2; Second class, Rs. 1-8; Third class, Re. 1; Fourth class, Ans. 8.
Doors open at half-past 7 P.M.: Performance to commence at half-past 8.
A Portuguese Band will be in attendance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, is REMOVED from Elphinstone Circle to House No. 1, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
RAMJEE MADHOWJEE, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, February 1871.

No. 478.
FORT WILLIAM.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
PUBLIC.
The 26th January 1871.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement in substitution of the one published under Notification No. 145, dated the 11th January 1870 :—

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rhea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2. The demand for the fibre is now large, ... could be ... might be extended with reduced prices, and the ... unlimited extent of country in India where the machinery ... animal, water, ... grown.

3. The requirements of the case appear ... or process capable of producing, with the ... or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average a value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4. To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5. Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6. Owing to the delay that has taken place in maturing the preliminary arrangements, the Government of India has decided that the competition will not be held until the 1st April 1872, thus affording a much longer time than was originally intended for the preparation of machines and their transport to the locality appointed for the competition. The Government Rhea Plantation at Saharunpore, in the North-Western Provinces, has been fixed as the place where the public competition will be held, and the Government of India will provide one or more small steam-engines to work the machines during the public competition.

7. All machinery, &c., intended for trial must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to the Saharunpore Rhea Plantation, and kept ready before the 1st April 1872, to be there worked under their own supervision, or under that of their representatives, for a sufficient length of time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at five per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of five per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8. Arrangements have now been completed for the supply of dried Rhea stems to intending competitors, both in this country and in Europe, to enable them to form a correct idea of the nature of the plant which their machinery will be required to deal with. Persons in Europe desirous to obtain small supplies of dried Rhea stems for the above purpose, should apply to the Secretary of State for India. Intending competitors in this country, desirous of obtaining supplies of the article, must submit applications to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, in the Form A. hereto annexed, prior to the 1st of March 1871; and those who are desirous of testing their machinery on the fresh Rhea at the Government Rhea Plantation at Saharunpore during the year 1871, must submit their applications to the same authority in the Form B. hereto annexed, prior to the 1st April 1871. The former will have to pay the expenses that may be incurred in packing and despatching the stems. The latter will have to provide all labour and motive power necessary for, and to pay all expenses connected with, their experiment: the fibre turned out by their machines during such experiments to become the property of Government.

9. In order to enable the Government to arrange for the provision of a sufficient stock of fresh Rhea stems for the purposes of the formal competition, in April 1872, it is necessary to ascertain beforehand the number of machines that are likely to take part in it; and intending competitors are, therefore, requested to submit, prior to the 1st May 1871, and in the Form C. also hereto annexed, notices of intention to compete.

Form A.

Application for Dried Stems of the Rhea.
To the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Department.

Name of applicant.	Profession or occupation.	Address in full.	Quantity of dried stems applied for.	Locality to which it is desired that the stems be transmitted.	Name of nearest Railway Station to locality entered in preceding column.

On hearing from the Superintendent of the Government Rhea Plantation, Saharunpore, the amount of the expenses to be incurred in packing and despatching the quantity of stems above applied for, or such lesser quantity as may be allotted to me, as also the cost of carriage of such quantity to (here insert the locality to which it is desired that the stems be forwarded), or to the nearest Railway Station, I promise to remit the total amount so required to the said officer, and I acknowledge that the packing and transmission of such stems will be entirely at my risk.

(Name in full.)
(Date)
(Place)

Form B.

Application for permission to make preliminary experiments for testing machinery at the Government Rhea Plantation, Saharunpore.

To the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Department.

Name of applicant.	Profession or occupation.	Address in full.	Brief description of machinery proposed to be tested.	Date on which applicant, if permitted, proposes to commence testing his machinery.	Approximate amount of green stem which applicant expects will be necessary for testing the machinery.

I acknowledge that, if permission be granted to me to test the above-described machinery at the Government Plantation, such permission will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—I am to provide all labour and motive power necessary for, and to pay all expenses connected with, testing my machinery.

2nd.—I am bound to conform to such rules in regard to time and place of conducting my experiments, hours of working, and the like, as the Superintendent of the Plantation may lay down for my guidance.

3rd.—I shall receive only such quantities of green stem, and at such time or times as, with reference to the other claims upon him, the Superintendent may find convenient to allot me.

4th.—All fibre, &c., turned out by my machines during these experiments, with stems furnished by Government, will be the property of Government.

(Name in full.)
(Date)
(Place)

Form C.

Notice of Machinery intended to compete for the Government Rhea Machinery Prizes, at the trials to be held at Saharunpore in April 1872, and subsequent months.

Parties intending to compete. Name in full	Profession or occupation.	Residence in full.	Number of different kinds of machines which competitor desires to take part in the trials.	Brief description of each kind of machine.	Motive power required to work the machine.	Date by which the machines will be ready at Saharunpore for trial.

In proposing to enter the above-noted machinery for the Saharunpore competitive trials, I do so under the full understanding that—

1st.—I shall be bound to conform to all rules and regulations in regard to all matters in any way connected with these trials that may be laid down by Government, or by the Judges appointed by Government to preside over these, and that, failing to do so, I shall forfeit all claim to any prize, reward, or recompense from Government, and entirely disqualify my machinery for the competition.

2nd.—All fibre, &c., turned out by my machinery during the trials, with stems furnished by Government, will be the property of Government.

(Name in full.)
(Date)
(Place)
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, will alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp attixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

Messrs. KOHLER and BIRCH ... Will have the honour to repeat their highly successful Entertainment,

BIRCH'S TOUR OF EUROPE !

Under the ... JEJEEBHOY, BART. ... THE HON'BLE SIR JAMSETJEE

MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 6th,
ANOTHER
GRAND ... ABLE REPRESENTATION WILL BE GIVEN,
... the patronage and in the presence of
HIS ... LENCY LIEUT. GENERAL SIR AUGUSTUS SPENCER, K.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 4 | Upper Circle ... Rs. 2
Stalls ... 3 | Pit ... 1

Family Ticket admitting three to Dress Circle Rs. 10; Children half price.
Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9 P.M.

ROYAL APOLLO THEATRE
(NEW RECLAIMED GROUND, APOLLO BUNDER).

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

... ARY, 1871.

WEDNESDAY, 8th FEBRUARY ...

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chief Magistrate.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

The Members of the newly-inaugurated "THESPIAN" DRAMATIC SOCIETY (assisted by Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson) will give their FIRST PERFORMANCE as above.

FULL PARTICULARS SHORTLY.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY NINE DAYS ONLY.

Four of the smallest Human Beings of mature age in the World. Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton.)
COM. NUTT AND MISS MINNIE WARREN,

In their beautiful Performances consisting of
SONGS, DUETS,
COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, AND
LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, 8th FEBRUARY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 3 | Pit ... 1
Stalls ... „ 2 |

Children under 10 with Parents Re. 1.

Doors open at 8; Performance to commence at 9 sharp. All Tickets to be had at the Theatre at 8 P.M. Books, Lockets, and Photographs of the Troupe with fac simile of their Autographs on the lock for sale at each Performance.

NED DAVIS, Agent.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,
(WATSON'S BUILDING),
WILL BE
OPENED TO THE PUBLIC
ON
SATURDAY, 4th FEB. 1871.

NOTICE.—The BUSINESS hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from THIS DATE be conducted under the Style and Firm of SCOTT and WILLCOX.

Bombay, 1st February 1871. JOHN W. SCOTT.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next. will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses. Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates :—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaenee fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to
LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.
Bombay, No. 7, Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 10 Rampart Row, next door to the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA.
PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.
1st February 1871.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or who are INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of Major M. W. CARR, Madras Staff Corps (supposed to have been lost at sea), are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which period no Claim will be attended to.

G. U. PRICE, Colonel,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Marine Lines, 28th January 1871.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

Conduct a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS in all its DEPARTMENTS.

Orders for Oilmanstores, Machinery, Contractors' Tools, &c., promptly executed.

Goods shipped or landed and forwarded to any Part of India.

Passages and Goods booked by any Steamer, and all information regarding the same forwarded on application.

Bombay, 1st February 1871.

IN CHANCERY.
Re ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 9d. in the £ Sterling, will be PAID on and after the 30th instant.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
19, Rampart Row, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by Mr. C. ... GRIFFITHS of Bombay from Mr. G. TRIANDAFILLIDI ... lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the F... FILLIDI, has been CANCELLED, and ... of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI ... to the said Firm, or having G... Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said ... Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same ... to the undersigned, as the duly authorized Attornies of ... the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affairs of the said Firm.

WALLACE & Co.
Attornies of the Receiver.
Bombay 16th January 1871.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Tapidas Vurzdass & Co. (Agents), No. 23, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 13th February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, to transact the following business, viz :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1870.
2. To declare a Dividend for the last Half-year.
3. To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 28th January 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOK will be closed from 6th to 13th February 1871 (both days inclusive).

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).

Upon hearing the Attorneys to the Liquidator of the above Bank, and upon reading the Affidavit of the said Liquidator, Dr. BERAMJI NAOROSJI, sworn on the Twenty-sixth Day of January, instant, and hereto annexed, and the Exhibit referred to in the said Affidavit, I do order that the said Dr. Beramji Naorosji, as such Liquidator as aforesaid, be at liberty to pay into the hands of the Accountant General of this Honourable Court, to the credit of "The Bank of India (in Liquidation) Unclaimed Distribution Account," the sum of Rupees Seventeen Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-two, Five annas, and Three Pies, now in the hands of the said Dr. Beramji Naorosji; and further that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Samachar," and the "Bombay Jami Jamshed."—Dated this 27th day of January 1871. L. H. BAYLEY.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Attorneys to the Liquidator.

PURSUANT to Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, the Indian Succession Act, 1865.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIM against, the ESTATE of DADABHOY MANECKJEE VACCHA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, who died on or about the 25th day of October 1869, the PROBATE of whose WILL was on the 19th day of February 1870 GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PEROZEBAI his widow, SHAPOORJEE JEVAJEE VACCHA and NANABHOY BURJORJEE VACCHA, the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send in particulars of their said Claims in writing within one month from the date hereof to Messrs. KEIR, PRESCOT and WINTER, Solicitors, for the said Executors, at their Office, in Meadow Street, in the Fort of Bombay, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period the said Executors will distribute the Estate of the said Dadabhoy Maneckjee Vaccha, deceased, in accordance with the terms of the Will, having regard only to such claims as shall then have been sent in.

All persons indebted to the said Estate of the said Dadabhoy Maneckjee Vaccha, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Executors without delay.—Dated this 27th day of January 1871.

KEIR, PRESCOT and WINTER,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, under the patronage of His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition :—

FIRST RACE—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50; third (given by the Commodore of the Club), Rs. 30; and fourth, Rs. 25.

SECOND RACE—Sailing Match for the Augusta (schooner) and Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 150; second, Rs. 75.

THIRD RACE—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50.

FOURTH RACE—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50.

FIFTH RACE—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs 5. First prize, Rs. 95; second, Rs. 50 by Mr. Maxwell's Friend. If 5 boats do not start, 2nd prize withheld; 3rd, Rs. 30 (if more than two boats start.)

SIXTH RACE—Rowing Match for 4-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE—Rowing Match for double-banked Launches or Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 75; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25.

EIGHTH RACE—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Soips' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 70; second, Rs. 40; third, Rs. 20.

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored between Caranjah shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round inner light ship leaving it also on star-board hand, and back to flag-ship passing between flag-ship and the hulk, heading up the harbour (once round). Yachts of the second race twice round the course; all others once round.

The course for the Rowing Matches will be from stations at Flag ship to a Flag boat moored about ½ mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the Port hand, and back to starting Point.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No. 1) will be observed at this Regatta, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 1 o'clock of TUESDAY the 14th February, with particulars as to rig and tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried.

HENRY MORLAND, H. MANISTY, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Commodore's Office, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1871.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. R. FELL & SON, at Sholapore, on THURSDAY, the 9th February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Mortgagees, the following properties :—

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of a public road at Sholapoor, in the Deccan, known as Brigadier Lawrence's Bungalow, registered under No. 51, and bounded on the north by garden ground belonging to the late W. Shewsunker Ramaswamy Moodliar, on the south by the compound of the Collector's Kutcherry or Offices, and on the east and west by public roads.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated ground, situate in the immediate vicinity of Sholapore, aforesaid, known by the name of Joobud, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and twelve goontas and three-quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 18, and bounded on the east and north by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the road, and on the south by Lot 3.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of ground adjoining Lot 2, known also, by the name of Joobud, containing twenty-seven acres and seven goontas and three-quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 19, and bounded on the north by the farm of Janoo Mahar, on the south by the farm registered under No. 28, on the east by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the farm known by the name of Thulgaum Goorow.

Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, East Street, Poona, and at the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

MESSRS. BULL AND Co., No. 1, Meadow Street, and No. 1, Hummum Street, beg to ANNOUNCE that they have added to their business a Department for the SALE OF

OILMAN'S STORES,
WINES AND SPIRITS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
GYMKHANA KIT,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Messrs. BULL and Co. conduct their business on the principle of selling
FIRST CLASS ARTICLES
AT
THE LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES,
and hope by Reasonable Prices and Personal Attention to merit in this New Department of their Business as well as in their Outfitting Department a fair share of patronage.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.

BULL AND COMPANY.

HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE,
RECEIVED OVERLAND.

Cash. Rs. A. P.		Credit. Rs. A. P.
0 14 0	per lb	1 0 0

BULL AND COMPANY,
MEDOW STREET.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY ... Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA ... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
35 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine ...	32 0
43 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body ...	39 0
46 0	Silver Neck, with • (star)—brand, Payne & Co. ...	42 0
46 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier ...	42 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with •• (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected ... from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0

The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.

	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	46 0

• Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.
HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
43 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0*	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0*	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0*	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.
Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine ...	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier ...	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0

PORT.
The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0*	Ditto ditto 15 Years Old	36 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 0

Those brands with an • (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen ... Quarts.
„ 5 „ ... Imperial Pints.
„ 4 „ ... Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65	0 per dozen
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60	0 „
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Pucales and Piqués, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tarlatan, plain and spangled
Ball Dresses, in White and Colored Silk Grenadine
Scarborough Walking Costumes
Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
Ladies' Jackets in Velvet and Velvetines
Ladies' Panier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy's Collars
The "Duchess" Squares in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every new variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in "Duchess" Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips
Cambric Embroidered Petticoats.
The New Panier Crinolines
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Real Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Capes in Shetland Wool
Ball Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head-dresses
Frissettes, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hairnets and Pins for Chignons
Blondes and Tulles, in great variety
Gauze Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Hats, in latest style
Various Material for Riding Habits
Trimmed Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Piqué, Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Gloves for Boys and Girls
Babies' Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hats, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Bibs, Boots, and Shoes
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moirés, Satins, and Silks
Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.
LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
BORDEAUX HOUSE :
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
INDIA HOUSE :
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list :—

SPARKLING WINES.
Imported via the Suez Canal.

		Quarts Rs.	Pts
CHAMPAGNE : Finest Dry		40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8
Good do.	do.	30 0	16 0
MOSELLE : Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0
Muscatel	do.	36 0	19 0
HOCK : Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS	26 0	...
MACON	21 0	...
CHABLIS	26 0	14 0

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
„ LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
„ BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
„ YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 0

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.
The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	28
„ Pale, White capsule	25
RUM; superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM; London Gin	21
WHISKY; Irish	23
Scotch	22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	19

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a TRUSTWORTHY EUROPEAN or INDO-BRITISH WOMAN as NURSE to take care of FOUR CHILDREN.—Apply by letter to "Z," care of this paper.

AN English MAID SERVANT wishes to MEET with an ENGAGEMENT to proceed with a Lady to England. Good references. Terms—Passage paid and a douceur on arrival. Address, "G. P.," Post Office, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Flour Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row, Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, a conveniently situated and commodious BUNGALOW near the Railway Station, Poona, now in the occupation of Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq. For Rent, &c., apply at the Office of DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO BE LET, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious OUT-HOUSES and STABLING, situated near Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, entrance from opposite Sunkersett House, just vacated by G. S. JUDGE, Esq.

The Bungalow is pleasantly situated, open to westerly breeze and cool all the year round. For Rent and Terms apply to HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Elphinstone Circle, or on the premises.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches. Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.
REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.
Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	187½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	240
0,000	275	all	12p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380
[illegible]	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
[illegible]	250	125	5 p.ct	National Bank of India	110
[illegible]	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	Rs. 70			Colaba Land Co.	1,620
				Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	154
4,000	2,000	all		Mazagon Land	985
8,000	150	all		[illegible] Canning	260
750	2,000	2,000	Nil		
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Por[illegible]	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20 218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock Shares	237 126
...	£20 109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	
...	£ 0 43.10.2	do.	Do. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£100 1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway	200
...	£18 196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250ps*	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,3[illegible]
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	11	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,325
200	500	all	66do.	Do. New	580
500	4,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,800
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,550
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,800
1,000	2,000	2,000	20 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	440
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
220	1,000	75	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500			Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,375
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,585
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,025
1200	150	150	...	Broach Mills	275
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,440
750	2,000	all	150p.*	Great Eastern	1,750 xd.
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,115
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,275
230	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	8pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
25	19		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...		East India Bank	14
200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375 Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	25
	3,500	2,440 ...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅞d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10⅞d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113¾
Five per cent	106¼
Four per cent	97¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106¼
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-1
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—30TH JANUARY, 1871.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-12 to 97-14, or 2-4 to 2-2 discount, and some large pieces of odd amounts at an anna lower.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-12.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 113-10 to 113-13.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures, of 1870, at Rs. 100-4 and those of 1861 to 1867, at quotations.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,355, and very few can be had at this price.

National Bank shares at Rs. 111, and one lot at Rs. 110; there were buyers at the latter price.

Assam Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 210.

Dehra Doon Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 10.

—*Englishman.*

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces,* Feb. 1.)

Mr. John Henry Bax Ironside, C.B., officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Agra, furlough to Europe for eight months, from the 20th March next.

Mr. Mackenzie Dalzell Edwin Chalmers, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, twenty months' leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate.

Mr. Mortimer Sloper Howell, Assistant Superintendent, Dehra Doon, furlough to Europe for eighteen months, with effect from the 15th April 1871.

Mr. Samuel Bond, officiating Civil Surgeon of Oraie, to be Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail at Oraie.

Mr. John Hadden Fisher, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Allahabad, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

Mr. Alfred Cotterell Tupp, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Futtehpore, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector of that district.

The above appointments to have effect from the date on which Mr. A. R. S. Pollock resumed charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector, Mirzapore.

Mr. William Ralph Benson, officiating Judge of Goruckpore, to revert to his substantive appointment as Magistrate and Collector, Jounpore, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. A. L. M. Phillipps.

Mr. Richard Wall, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Jounpore, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Moradabad, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. Benson.

Mr. George Adams, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Kirwee, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

Mr. John Quinn, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Benares, to revert to his appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

The above appointments to have effect from the date on which Mr. Benson assumes charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector, Jounpore.

Mr. Bazett Wetenhall Colvin to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Benares, from the date on which he may assume charge of the office from Mr. A. J. Lawrence.

Mr. Alexander John Lawrence, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Benares, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. B. Colvin.

Mr. George Spence Desborough Dale, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Allygurh, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

Mr. William Irvine, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Goruckpore, to revert to his substantive ap[illegible]ment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector of that district.

The above appointments to have effect from the date of which Mr. B. Colvin may assume charge of the office on Magistrate and Collector, Benares.

Mr Joseph Smith, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Shahjehanpore, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

Mr John Hill Twigg, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Humeerpore, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector of that district.

The above appointments to have effect from the date on which Mr. D. M. Gardner may assume charge of the office of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade.

The undermentioned officers having completed their duties on the State Railway Survey, are retransferred to the Building and Road Branch, and posted as follows:—

Mr. E. L. Hunt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, to 2nd Circle.

Mr W. Smart, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, to 3rd Circle.

Lieutenant R. J. Bond, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Rajpootana State Railway, Agra District.

Mr J. W. Trotter, Supervisor, 2nd grade, attached to the Rajpootana State Railway Branch, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Building and Road Branch.

Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, attached to the 11. Allahabad Division, is transferred in the same capacity to the Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr Peter John Bruff, C.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Agra District of the Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. Dubue is appointed to carry out surveys for the Futtehgurh Branch Extension, Ganges Canal, under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, of Irrigation.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	United States	Lunt	Liverpool, Oct. 4.
	Connemara	Hughes	Do. Sept. 20.
	Tethys	Evans	Do. Oct. 6.
	Beaun Uamha	McCabe	Cardiff, Sept. 30.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Feb. 1.
	Gervan	Oman	Calcutta, Jan. 5.
	Dacca (s)	Paterson	Do.
	Surat (s)	Weston	Do. Jan. 22.
	Fez Allum	Keen	Hongkong, Nov. 24.

The ship Mindora, Raisbeck, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Poona, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
30 Antelope ———— Melbourne.
Sattara (s) ———— Bombay.

Passengers arrived per Antelope—From Melbourne to Madras—Mr R H Hunter and Mr J Salford.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ardgowan, 12 cases white paint, N. Tyebally & Co.
DeRuyter (s), 12 bales papers N. & B. Wadid & Co.
Orlando (s), 3 cases machinery, Knoop & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Wellesley (s), 4 cases hardware, tobacco, &c., Bolton & Co.; 11 cases harness, Ludha Ebram & Co.
Duke of Edinburgh, 86 barrels iron nails, N. Chandbhoy.
Nelson, 10 cases sherry wine, J. Neuberg.
Collingwood (s), 1 case tobacco, Bolton & Co.
DeRuyter (s), 19 cases oilmanstores, &c., Bolton & Co.
De[illegible] (s), 14 cases papers, haberdashery, &c., J. & W. Watson
Orland[illegible] & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Admiral G. de la Gra[illegible] [illegible]rice, 350 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Wellesley (s), 6 cases eau de cologne, [illegible] Hutchison, Dods & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Daphne, 6 bales of cotton, Bhewrow Bhugajee; 100 bales cotton A. Blascheck & Co.; 5 bales cotton, Shewlall Moteelall.
Duke of Edinburgh, 59 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 31 bales cotton, Soonderjee Govindjee: 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.
Orlando (s), 28½ bales cotton, Ardaseer Merhan Erany; 23 bales cotton, Mahomedbhoy Dama & Co.; 190 cwts. horns, Womerbhoy Chanudabhoy; 74 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Maritana, 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Galla; 75 bales cotton, Nurbdasunker Achibsir.
Wellesley (s), 100 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.; 30 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co: 17 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee & Co.
Bellona (s), 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerk & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Maurice, Fisher & Co.
Neera (s), 100 bales wool, Cullianjee Petamber; 50 bales wool Heerjee Ludha & Co.; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Ganjee, 30 bales wool, Hurry Thackersey; 65 bales wool, Megjee Ramjee; 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 170 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 50 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee; 294 bundles linseed, and 706 mowrasced, Jones, Scott & Co.
Khimjee Oodowjee, 60 bales cotton, Dharsee Mooljee; 150 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co.
DeRuyter (s), 160 bags old iron pieces, J. Head.

FOR LONDON.

Neera (s), 4 cases false mace, Jairandass Sadoorum; 19 cases mother of pearl shells, Kursondass Lallmondass.
Malta (s), 48 pieces and 20 bundles elephants' teeth, Woosman Bawanjee.
Poona (s), 16 cases fishmaws, Nansy Gangjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Elizabeth Henderson, 166 bags myrabollams, Mowjee Goodoo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LONDON.

1219 Malabar, Douglas—W. Nicol & Co.
1248 Nelson, Rands—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1212 Bennington, Sherman—Farnham & Co.
955 Daphne, Cross—Stenhouse & Co.
1073 Duke of Edinburgh, Balmanno—G. F. Pim & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Black—Volkart Brothers.
909 Khimjee Oodowjee, Sewell—E. Bates & Co.
1207 Maritana, Macdonald—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1271 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
1434 Westminster, Grose—H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

256 Elizabeth Henderson, Gibbs.
679 Glenaros, Hicks—Forbes & Co.
1120 Royal Visitor, Green—Owen & Okell.

FOR COLOMBO.

1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.

COCHIN TO LONDON.

436 Florence, Luxton—Hormusjee & Jamsetjee.
671 Ulcoats, Jones—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1047 Dinapore, Wilson—W. Nicol & Co.
1200 Java, Miller—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

674 Dunloe, Burns—Owen & Okell—Double A. 1.
779 Johanna Wilhelmine, Butler—Volkart Brothers.

FOR RICE PORTS.

953 Allerton, Gailes—Volkart Brothers.
1293 Connemara, Hughes—Volkart Brothers.
906 Coringa, Ross.
914 Ellen Gondey, Perry—W. Nicol & Co.
808 George Kendall, Kerr—M. Nusserwanjee.
1219 Legion of Honour, Williams—The Captain.
607 Mars, Platts.
730 Mindora, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
600 Niord, Hamre.
634 Ottawa, Robinson.
1250 Queen of Australia, Page—W. Cooper.
1187 Rescue, Meservey.
1499 Slieve Donard, Thompson—Volkart Brothers.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cottier—Volkart Brothers.
627 Woolloomaloo, Anderson—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1372 Golden City, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1238 Forfarshire, Cleaver—Forbes & Co.—14 A. 1.
1193 Marietta, Evans.
780 Napoleon III., Dickson—Forbes & Co.—13 A. 1, C. 2.
1166 Sandringham, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.—7 A. 1.

FOREIGN SHIP.

378 August Frederick, Brown—3-3rds Veritas.

IRON SHIPS.

1179 Beaun Uamha, McCann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1219 Tethys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.
693 Girvan—Stenhouse & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1898 Delhi (s), Wilkinson—Mails 18th February.
1942 Malta (s), Barlow—Mails 4th February.
2152 Poonah (s), Haselwood—Mails 11th February.

FOR HONGKONG.

1900 Travancore (s), Eastley—P. & O. Company.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1010 Austin Friars (s), Newcombe—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1479 Bellona (s), Wilkinson—Wallace & Co.
1118 De Ruyter (s), Young—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1397 Neera (s), Coburn—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1437 Orlando (s), Dossor—W. Nicol & Co.
737 Wellesley (s), Peters—Blay & Mackintosh.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

384 Australian Packet.	For Persian Gulf.
354 Bushire Merchant.	For Mauritius.
563 Faize Allum, Keen.	Not Fixed.
938 Louisa, Lever.	For Rangoon.
363 Prince of Wales.	Not Fixed.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMER.

604 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Raujee. Not Fixed.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Dagmar (s).
Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
Lord Elphinstone (s).
Hugh Rose (s).
Sir John Lawrence (s), Barrow.

ROYAL NAVY.

H. M. S. Abyssinia.
H. M. S. Euphrates (s).
H. M. S. Malabar (s).
H. M. S. Teazer.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 4	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	...
China	,, 16	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Australia	,, 16	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 4	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office ti 4-30 P.M.]

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.:—

Saturday	February	4	Wednesday	July	19
Do	do	11	Do	do	26
Do	do	18	Do	August	2
Do	do	25	Do	do	9
Do	March	4	Do	do	16
Do	do	11	Do	do	23
Do	do	18	Do	do	30
Do	do	25	Do	September	6
Do	April	1	Do	do	13
Do	do	8	Do	do	20
Do	do	15	Saturday	do	30
Do	do	22	Do	October	7
Do	do	29	Do	do	14
Do	May	6	Do	do	21
Do	do	13	Do	do	28
Do	do	20	Do	November	4
Do	do	27	Do	do	11
Wednesday	do	31	Do	do	18
Do	June	7	Do	do	25
Do	do	14	Do	December	2
Do	do	21	Do	do	9
Do	do	28	Do	do	16
Do	July	5	Do	do	23
Do	do	12	Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent viâ Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.	
Thursday	February	16	Wednesday	August	2
Do	March	2	Do	do	16
Do	do	16	Do	do	30
Do	do	30	Do	September	13
Do	April	13	Do	do	27
Do	do	27	Thursday	October	12
Do	[illegible]	10	Do	do	26
Wednesday	May	[illegible]	Do	November	9
Do	do	2[illegible]	Do	do	23
Do	June	7	Do	December	7
Do	do	21	Do	do	21
Do	July	5	Do	Jan. 1872	4
Do	do	19	Do	do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.	
Thursday	February	16	Wednesday	August	30
Do	March	16	Do	September	27
Do	April	13	Thursday	October	26
Wednesday	May	10	Do	November	23
Do	June	7	Do	December	21
Do	July	5	Do	Jan. 1872	18
Do	August	2			

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets, can be posted up to 6 P.M. on the day previous to the above dates. An after Packet for late letters is kept open till 7 A.M. of the day of the Steamer's departure.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contracts Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	February	13	Saturday	July	11
Do	do	27	Do	do	29
Do	March	13	Do	August	12
Do	do	27	Do	do	26
Do	April	10	Do	September	9
Do	do	24	Monday	do	25
Do	May	8	Do	October	6
Do	do	22	Do	do	22
Saturday	June	3	Do	November	6
Do	do	17	Do	do	20
Do	July	5	Do	December	4
			Do	do	18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE

Monday	February	6	Saturday	July	23
Do	do	20	Do	August	5
Do	March	6	Do	do	19
Do	do	20	Do	September	2
Do	April	3	Do	do	16
Do	do	17	Monday	October	2
Do	May	1	Do	do	16
Do	do	15	Do	do	30
Saturday	do	27	Do	November	13
Do	June	10	Do	do	27
Do	do	24	Do	December	11
Do	July	8	Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.,* for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rai and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WILKINSON—February 2nd, Joseph Wilkinson, Commander of steam-ship Bellona.

LEGGATT—February 2nd, at Malabar Hill, Charles Edward Leggatt, (of Messrs Charles E. Leggatt & Co., Yokohama, Japan,) youngest son of Colonel Leggatt, Madras Army, of "Claremont," Ootacamund, aged 24 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—January 29th, at Bankipore, the wife of Charles J Graham, of a son.

RUSSELL—January 24th, at Gya, the wife of C M Russell, Esq, M D, of a son.

HOLLWAY—January 30th, at No 5, Lindsay Street, the wife of F H Hollway, Esq, of a daughter.

SHILLINGFORD—January 27th, at Purneah, the wife of C A Shillingford, Esq, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEICESTER—SMITH—January 30th, at Calcutta, at St Andrew's Church, by the Rev J M Thomson, M A, James Everard Leicester, Esq, to Miss Janet M Smith.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DUFFIELD—January 29th, at Kilpauk, the wife of J L Duffield Esq, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

CENTER—January 28th, at Morar, the wife of W Center, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TEMPLE—LINDSAY—January 28th, at St Mary Magdalene's, Meean Meer, Rev E Davis, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K C S I, to Mary Augusta, eldest daughter of Charles Robert Lindsay, Esq, Bengal Civil Service.

DEATH.

CENTER—At Morar, Bertha, the wife of W Center, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

Fraser for January supplies an excellent article on Indian affairs, written in a lively and vigorous style, and marked by the absence of that maudlin cant which is the curse of the time. To give at once a taste of our author's quality. "There is," he writes, "no more favourite theory 'spouted' in England about India than that we are educating the country in self-government, and that when we see she is able to take care of herself we shall walk out." And after giving some strong reasons why we shall not walk out—one of which is that, if the Government went, the non-official classes would form a committee and govern India themselves—he writes these sensible words: "This talk about educating and abandoning India is reproduced in Calcutta [and in Bombay] and reported by Baboos who have visited England as the really adopted theory there. But no harm is done: [Is it possible for arrant cant to do no harm?] the Bengalee has come to think that the English are nearly as great at talking high sentiments and beautiful feelings as he is himself, and he knows that the real sentiment and feeling of every Englishman in India is—With our own good sword we took the land, and with that sword we will hold it, come pandy, Russian, or devil." It is gratifying to see amid the quagmire of mischievous nonsense such a peak of granite cropping up in the old country. The whole of the article is in the same manly strain, and will irritate all the agents of the native princes paid and unpaid at home and in India.

The article is entitled, "The Indian Deficit," and as the title may repel we hasten to say that the writer does not stick his composition full of figures; does not, indeed, discuss the dry financial aspect of the question at all. He begins by a sportive allegory intended to make the English understand the relation of ourselves to the natives, and then he passes on to an explanation of his theory of the deficit—a theory, at least, well worthy attention. He finds the cause of the deficit in "the institution of subsidiary princes," set up "sorely against his judgment" by Lord Wellesley. He points out that these princes are in a "totally different position from any preceding Hindu or Mussulman princes," inasmuch as they are guaranteed possession by the British Government. They are tyrants instead of what he calls constitutional monarchs; taking, as private property, the revenues of their territories and spending them as they please, well knowing that British power has rendered obsolete the corrective of popular revolt; yet maintaining armies of their own, partly for the pleasure of the thing, partly to render oppression easier, and partly to be in readiness for any occasion when the troops could be used against the paramount power. In addition to the unanimity they enjoy against rebellion, they have secured another advantage. "A spendthrift native prince is able to *borrow* on the security of State revenues, and almost invariably does borrow, and applies the money to his privy purse." The princes can borrow and do borrow because the Imperial Government, instead of letting the bankrupts suffer for their folly, steps in and relieves them from their indebtedness—a questionable line of policy, which it may be prudent to adopt in regard to a Royal prince who may become King, but which looks like flagrant imprudence, if not breach of implied trust to the people, when adopted here. The writer points out, very correctly, that we have allowed public revenue, at least in these subsidiary States, to be treated as private property; and have held the doctrine that any interference by Government in the disposal of those revenues is confiscation: the basis of the error being the British notion that all revenue derived from land must be private or in the nature of private property. In Europe, as a rule, no king or prince is considered to hold the realm as his freehold, and in most, if not all States, the ruler is paid out of a Civil List. In India, as we have said, the princes have the whole revenue, and spend it more or less unwisely. Now we agree with the author of the article that public revenue is no more private property in native States than it is in England, and that no scruples, arising out of our vain beliefs, should be permitted to hinder the Government from dealing with the revenues of native States as it thinks desirable. But we doubt the expediency of interfering harshly. The native princes have treaties to fall back upon, even in the matter of armies, and we have our good faith to uphold. Some friends of the native princes, naturally, while they support their treaty claims to the utmost and are ever ready to advocate an enlargement of their rights, also, and as naturally, counsel the British Government to break faith in Bengal. Those to whom honour is barren, have two kinds of honour for convenience, one which is called barren where the soldier is concerned, one which is to be upheld inviolate where native princes are in question; these persons are bankrupt in honour, and, in regard to the permanent settlement, would make all others like unto themselves. Faith should be kept alike with prince and zemindar, and for that reason, we do not think the policy advocated by our author expedient. He would reduce the subsidiary princes to the rank of constitutional monarchs, meaning by the phrase rulers dependent on a civil list; he would cause them to disband their armies and pay for European and native soldiers posted in the territories over which they rule; and, if be needful, he would destroy all existing treaties by declaring war. These are measures extreme and uncalled-for, although, of course, we have a perfect right to adopt and enforce them; and although there may be more ground for interfering with native princes than with land settlements. Nevertheless we have to consider the general political question, the prudence of reducing all native rulers to the level of idle and dependent vassals; in short, the conditions under which we are able to exert our sway in this country. It is a serious misfortune that the subsidiary princes should be absolute masters in what they call their own territory, able to spend and to borrow without fear of rebellion, and only a vague fear of the paramount power. Those violent republicans who are so devoted to the interests of native princes who are ever ready to champion their interests against those of the people, against even what is so loudly demanded under the name of progress, of course are angry with any writer who attacks the preserves of their special pets. The main object with them is to uphold centres of possible resistance to British power. Hence they are in arms at once if any one breathes a word against the famous doctrine of adoption. But obviously adoption is a question of expediency, and should be permitted only where the general interest seemed to demand it. We are aware that the right of adoption has been sanctioned in State documents; we are not speaking of what is, but of what should be; but we do not attach the same importance to the exercise of the right as the contributor to *Fraser.* It is the rule, and its execution will give plenty of employment to the agents of the paramount power. There will always be a considerable number of States where the prince is a minor, and as these are administered by British officers, the practice of appointing a regency affords some compensation for the evils of adoption.

We do not agree with the contributor to *Fraser* in referring the deficit to "the system," meaning by the system the existence of quasi-independent native princes, guaranteed against the corrective of rebellion, and permitted to maintain private armies. The Government has no right to count on the £11,000,000 of land revenue said to have been alienated. If they curbed the native princes they should spend the money saved on the native States. The causes of the deficit are to be found in a headlong obedience to the "friends of India"—very many of whom are all for pampering the princes at the expense of the people—and who all have spurred on weak Governments to spend more than they collected in taxes, more than it was prudent or just to collect. This very writer says that retrenchment means a stop to all enterprise—*all* enterprise, at a time when we are spending nearly four millions on public works ordinary! The truth is that the Government has gone too fast, has spent too recklessly, and spent under a system certain to be cursed with waste. There has been all over India a rage to "illustrate my administration," on the part of every authority having power to get at money, from the Governor-General downwards; this rage has been fostered by the poisonous talk about "our mission," the duty of England, and what not; and indulgence in the sentimental luxury costs a great deal more than we can afford, except by taxing everyone to the very verge of grinding oppression. India wants repose for a time, and her Government a stiff dose of drastic economy. As these would be sound remedies, of course they will not be applied.

THOSE who looked for an increase of Bombay trade on the opening of the line to Jubbulpore have been disappointed, for nearly the whole of the exports and imports of the Central Indian stations are to and from Calcutta, although Bombay is distant from Jubbulpore only 615 miles, while Jubbulpore is 857 miles from Calcutta. Into all the causes of this singular fact we are not now disposed to enter—one cause may be found in the fact that the metropolis of Lower Bengal had plenty of time to obtain a good foothold before the railway opened Central India to our merchandize. But another cause is naturally found in the railway tariff. That the rates have been too high is acknowledged on all sides, and whatever may have been the policy of the G. I. P. Company hitherto, we have reason to believe that they are now animated by a different spirit. It is obviously the best policy to encourage the trade by rates which will attract and not repel it, and every attention should be directed to that end. There are many towns, besides Jubbulpore, supplied from Calcutta, which should be and might be supplied with English goods from Bombay; but the change for our benefit can only be effected by reducing rates. So far as our Government can exert any influence in the matter we have no doubt it will. We understand that the merchants have been for some time considering the question, and we have no doubt that in their memorialising Government they will be able to show such conclusive arguments for a reduction in rates that Government will speedily take action and open up a new field to the Bombay community for the purchase of produce and the disposal of English manufactures. It may not be generally known that a considerable quantity of cotton is still conveyed by bullock carts from Khandeish to Panwell, and thence by boat to Bombay. This implies that the rates of railway carriage from Khandeish are still too high.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE's marriage is chronicled in to-day's "Domestic Occurrences."

THE Madras Railway authorities are said to have determined upon constructing sidings at every girder bridge on the railway line, to be of use in cases of accident.

THE Governor of Madras with his staff and the several office establishments of the Secretariat will proceed to Ootacamund in the first week in April next and remain there till the end of July, after which they will return to Madras. Lady Napier will accompany his Lordship to the Hills.

MATTERS, says the "Madras Mail," are growing rather serious at Pondicherry. A civil officer of rank was carried off to prison on Jan. 26 for writing threatening letters to the Governor. The latter has gone into the interior. To replenish the treasury, it is said, a house rate and a tax on horses and vehicles are about to be imposed.

BUCHOO alias "Shaitan," whose conviction of a murderous attempt upon Mr. Yeatman of the police has already been mentioned, was, on Monday last, sentenced by Mr. J. W. Sherer, Sessions Judge of Allahabad, to ten years' transportation. The prisoner was also to be tried on the original charge of theft, in executing the warrant for his arrest in respect of which Mr. Yeatman was attacked.

MAJOR D. STANDEN, Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, Madras, has been posted to Cannanore as Brigade Major, and Major G. A. Arbuthnot, who was lately acting for the former officer during his absence on leave to Bangalore, will permanently succeed him. The latter officer will also probably, on the retirement of the present Commandant, assume charge of the Madras Governor's Body Guard.

NEWS has been received that the Panthays in Western China have attacked and occupied the head-quarters of the Chinese General, committing great slaughter. If this be true, Momein is probably now in the possession of the victors, and the "Bhamo route" practically ensured. All that remains is, as the Political Agent says, to take some goods to that town, and if possible bring back a Panthay caravan.

WE learn from the "Madras Mail" that there is a defalcation of something like eighteen thousand rupees in the accounts of H. M.'s 45th Regiment. A sum of money was drawn from the Bank of Madras for the payment of the Regiment for December, just before the Christmas vacation. On a recent examination of the accounts, the same amount was found to be wanting. The matter will, it is said, be brought before Government.

A MISUNDERSTANDING that had arisen between the Maharajah of Travancore and his Minister (Sir Madava Rao) has been satisfactorily adjusted. The "Madras Athenæum" says there is no need to enter into the details of the misunderstanding, but hints that it furnished a lesson on the text of the old proverb, *Suaviter in modo et fortiter in re,* the first half of which is apt to be forgotten sometimes by men who have been "marvellously successful."

THE outbreak of cholera between Ghooty and Kurnool every year (says the "Madras Athenæum") impedes the march of troops to stations near. "In consequence of cholera now prevailing in the above roads, the march of H. M.'s 76th Regiment to Secunderabad has been put a stop to till such time as the disease abates. The 3rd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, which left Madras lately for Arconum *en route* to the same station, has taken the precaution of marching by another route for their destination."

THE latest officially published Cabul news would be important, says the "Pioneer," "if it had not been anticipated from other sources, but it is still interesting, as it suggests that we may have been premature in part of our anticipations. We have already said that Yakoob Khan had given in his submission to Aslum Khan, and this is now officially confirmed, but we also added that when *en route* for Cabul, 'to throw himself at his father's feet,' he got embroiled in a skirmish, and was compelled to fly with thirty followers in the direction of Herat. Of this latter episode the official news gives no confirmation, merely stating that 'Yakoob Khan has beyond doubt abandoned his evil designs, and is willing to proceed to Cabul.' At any rate, there need be no hesitation to assert that the rebellion is virtually at an end; that the most popular Prince in Cabul, backed up by many influential friends, has attempted to subvert the legal government—and has failed. The Ameer may with reason congratulate himself and his country from so easy an escape from a very embarrassing position."

IN intimating to the Madras Government the arrival of Mr. Robertson, the Engineer deputed by the Secretary of State to examine and report upon the harbours of India, the Supreme Government expressed a hope that all the information necessary for that gentleman to enter upon his work had been collected. In reply, the Government of India was informed that all plans, surveys, and papers that might be on record relating to the various harbours of this presidency were being collected and would be held in readiness for communication to Mr. Robertson. Meanwhile, it was requested that Mr. Robertson should be directed to proceed to Cochin, which is, in the opinion of the Madras Government, the port that most immediately requires his attention, owing to the threatening encroachments of the sea of late years on the adjoining coast and to the occurrence in the immediate vicinity a few years ago of a large breach through the spit of land which separates the backwater, forming the inner harbour, from the sea. Mr. Robertson has by this time left for Cochin.

AN OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

LIEUTENANT F. BERESFORD, of the 1st Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, has arrived at Madras from Rangoon in the steamer Himalaya under escort of one of the officers of H. M.'s 76th Foot, and was immediately, on landing, sent under a fresh escort to Saint Thomas' Mount, where he was to remain under arrest till brought before a Court of Enquiry. We presume it to be of this case that the "Madras Mail" writes as follows:—

"We all know the cunning devices by which the indebted heroes of the Harry Lorrequer class of novels escaped civil arrest when about to proceed on foreign service. There is no longer any need for an officer who, on the eve of embarkation, is dunned by unfortunate creditors and vigilant Sheriff's satellites, either to be hoisted on board in a cask labelled Prime Navy Beef, or to be concealed in the hole; he has merely to get himself placed in military arrest, not a very difficult task, or very dangerous risk, and he walks on board arm in arm with the brother officer who is told off to escort him, and laughing at the discomfited bailiff. A case of this sort occurred at Rangoon very lately, and the officer who has been living a jolly and fast life at the expense of the tradesmen and merchants of Rangoon has, by the simple process of adding a military offence to a long list of commercial peccadilloes, been able to walk unmolested on board the Madras steamer at the expiration of the foreign service of his corps. We believe that it is to the Deputy Judge Advocate of the Pegu Division that the army owe this privilege, and we hope that the officers who profit by this boon to the army will be more grateful towards the official who has obtained it for them, than they are to the creditors who gratuitously purvey to their little necessities. We doubt not that a fitting testimonial will mark their gratitude."

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 31st January.

OUR latest news of the Liverpool cotton market is to 26th instant, quoting fair Dhollera at 6½d. per lb.

The agents for native firms having entirely withdrawn from the market, dealers have been unable to sustain their demands, and as prices have in consequence given way, a considerable business has been done on European account during the fortnight, the transactions amounting to 750 bales Sawginned at Rs. 199, and 1,350 bales Compta at Rs. 170-5, and there are still several orders in the market at about the above prices.

On the Coast about 250 bales Sawginned have been bought at Rs. 206.

We quote Sawginned Rs. 200-5, Compta Rs. 175-80, f. o. b. Carwar, February shipment. The rates vary according to time of shipment, as all the cotton available for immediate despatch has been bought up, and dealers will accept lower rates, if time be given them to bring supplies from distant villages.

The quantity of old cotton still remaining above Ghaut is very large; we should say it must be double that of last year, and will probably not be entirely removed until long after the new crop comes to market. The stock on the Coast has also, up to the present time, been unusually small this year, but despatches in quantity hence have now commenced.

The new crop promises to be an excellent one, both in quantity and quality. We have never in former years seen the plants look so well as they do just now, and the staple of the small lots that we have seen already picked is everything that can be wished for.

Contracts can be made at Rs. 205 with 75 per cent. advance, or Rs. 212 with 25 per cent. advance, April shipment, from Carwar. There are several orders in the market, but the limits are too low to admit of their execution.

The shipments from Compta are as follows:—

		Sawginned.		Compta.	
To Bombay, from 5th to 25th Jan.	docras.	4,512		2,508	
Previously reported	,,	12,207	16,719	2,982	5,490
To Carwar, from 5th to 25th Jan.	,,	100		0	
Previously reported	,,	790	890	33	33
Total docras			17,609		5,523

The shipments from Carwar are as follows:—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Docras.	Compta. Bales.	Docras.
To Bombay, from 12th to 25th Jan.	456	730	108	8
Previously reported	3,542	1,108	388	314
Total	3,998	1,838	496	322

EXCHANGE—Unaltered.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts:—

Broach, 2nd February.—The weather during the week in the Broach collectorate was generally favourable to the cotton crop, although it was somewhat cloudy shortly after the dispatch of my last report. Considerable quantities of Kupas are now stored in the villages, but the holders refuse to quit their stock except at exorbitant rates, in consequence of which our arrivals continue to be on the most limited scale. Not until the return (ten days hence) of a large and influential section of our dealers, who are celebrating marriage ceremonies at the town of Dubhoi, in the Baroda State, and the collection of the land revenue, will business assume larger proportions than at present. The small parcels now offering are somewhat stained, and exhibit more leaf than the usual run of "Broach," but they are all eagerly bought up at rates ranging from Rs. 222 to Rs. 225 F. P. B., especially by natives who have contracts to fulfil in Bombay. In Surat and Randere business is retarded by the high price of Kupas and the marriage ceremonies now being celebrated. The weather was at one time very cloudy and indicative of rain, but on the whole was favourable to the crop.

Ahmedabad.—The same remarks as to the weather apply to these districts. An abundance of fine Laria cotton is anticipated. Rates, however, are high and advancing, and I can quote no lower than Rs. 220 H. P. B. and Rs. 228 to Rs. 230 F. P. B., at which small lots are offering. A severe earthquake lasting 30 seconds, and prevailing from Bilimora to Anund, was experienced at about 9 P. M. on the night of the 31st ultimo. I hear of no serious injury to life or property from its effects.

Dhollera.—I have to report the continuance of fine weather throughout these districts. A few docras of new cotton have arrived, and sold, I am told, at the equivalent of Rs. 205 per Bombay candy; the staple and colour of the cotton was everything that could be desired. Receipts of old cotton during the past week amounted to about 1,000 candies; there is, however, no improvement in the quality. Exports of cotton for week ending 28th January: 1,452 Dhollera bales. Our market is firm at the following rates:—old cotton Rs. 195, new Rs. 205, per Bombay cand.

Wurdha, 2nd February.—Since my last report the weather has been fine, and about 250 candies arrived during the week. The news from the seat of war drove prices up 10 rupees per candy on Monday last, and the arrivals during the last three days have consequently averaged about 40 candies per day of considerably improved quality to that which came in at first. The arrivals at Hingunghat during the week have been about 150 candies, there is also an improvement in the quality now arriving there.

Oomrawuttee.—Weather continues fine. Supplies pretty good, but not what they ought to be at this season. In many places I hear owners of cotton are holding back expecting higher rates.

Khamgaum.—The weather still continues fine, and now that the churkas have again got to work, supplies are beginning to increase, about 225 candies being received daily. As to quality, by far the largest portion of arrivals is inferior, that it contains black leaf; in fact there is hardly any quantity coming in which is quite free from it.

Akote.—A continuance of fine weather prevails throughout the Akote district, and the crops are looking well. Amongst the arrivals to this bazaar, since my last report, the Coonbees have been bringing forward some cotton, only in small quantities however, stained and mixed with black leaf; this is no doubt from the piles of kupas exposed to the late rain, and with the prices lately ruling, it has been brought to market earlier than it would otherwise have been; the damage done to the cotton on the trees referred to in my last, is now estimated by the cultivators at two per cent, but in my opinion one per cent will be nearer the mark. This cotton is now being picked, and may be expected here in a fortnight hence.

Sheagaum.—The weather continues fine, and the supplies to our market are increasing. As many as 400 candies having arrived during the week, about half of which was fair quality cotton, and free from black leaf and stained.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 1ST FEBRUARY.

To prevent immediate starvation of the population of Paris, rations for three millions have been supplied by the Germans.

It is reported that General Ducrot has poisoned himself through despair.

In order to facilitate the transport of provisions, the railways and bridges have been repaired.

Two villages near Pontarlier have been stormed by the advanced guard of General von Manteuffel's army.

Large bodies of stragglers from General Bourbaki's army have crossed the Swiss frontier.

LONDON, 1ST FEBRUARY.

General Bourbaki's army, 80,000 strong, entered Switzerland to-day.

M. Gambetta has addressed a proclamation to the Prefects declaring his policy to be unchanged and urging war *à outrance.*

LONDON, 2ND FEBRUARY.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a telegram from Berlin which states that the following conditions of peace have been announced by Count Bismarck—

"An indemnity of 10 milliards of francs, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, also Metz and Belfort, the settlement of Pondicherry in India, and the transfer of 20 first class French ships of war."

M. Jules Favre has referred its decision to the National Assembly.

The report that M. Gambetta had resigned is unconfirmed.

The Conference did not meet on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, 31ST JANUARY.

Congress by 172 against 21 have voted a welcome to the Fenian exiles.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Malta, Captain N. W. Haselwood, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr H A Herbert	Commander and Mrs Nelson
Mrs Whitley Stokes and child	Mr Cullen
Col and Mrs Forbes and three children	Lieut S A Swinley
	Mr Mir Aulad Ali
Col T P Waterman	Mr and Mrs J R Frondsul
Hon Mr and Mrs Hobart and three children	Mr and Mrs Mennie
	Mrs Bazoley
[illegible] MacLeod and three children	Mr T Awdry
	Mr H J Carr

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J C Stenning	Hon Mr J E Saloman
Mr J R Daniel	Mrs Sherer and two infants
Mr and Mrs D Brandis and infant	Mr Beasley
	Mr Stewart
Mrs R H Showell	

FOR MALTA.

Mr and Mrs Laurie and two infants	Major J Gordon
	Mrs Elliot

FOR SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs Caridia and three infants	Mr Aitcheson
	Mr C F Farlan
Mr Lambrinoudi	Mr J F Potter
Mr S Petrocochio	Mr Richard Hunter

FOR ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Dunichund

THE EARTHQUAKE.

YESTERDAY we reported that the earthquake of Tuesday night had been felt at Broach. Now we have a report from a place still further north—Baroda. A correspondent there writes to us as follows:—

"It will interest you to know that a decided and tolerably severe shock of earthquake was felt here about 9 P.M. on Tuesday.

"There seems to be a great difference of opinion as to the direction in which the earthquake was travelling. It was felt at Amrolee and Broach within a few minutes of the time that it was experienced here, and my impression is that it was going from east to west, and that the wave extended over a great breadth of country. I am told that earthquakes seldom, if ever, travel from north to south.

"It lasted from 10 to 20 seconds. The shock must have been tolerably severe, as in the mess the glasses on the table all rattled, people were shaken in their beds, and in some houses there was a general commotion. Persons who experienced it describe the sensation as reminding one of the wind blowing very hard or of a sound similar to that of a train whistling along the line at speed. In the Sudder Bazaar doors and windows shook and rattled and a few tiles were shaken off some of the houses."

A native correspondent in Bombay has sent us the following lines, under a characteristic signature:—

"SIR,—Some trembling caused by the earthquake was also felt by me at Kandawady whilst I was sitting in the circle of my friends, and I am informed it extended down to Girgaum. "ONE FELT.

"Kandawady, 3rd February 1871."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last night at about five minutes to 9 I felt a slight shock caused by earthquake, and I have now the honor of furnishing you with this information, with a view that through your columns you will have the goodness to give publication to it.—Yours, &c.,

G. W. C.

Pimpulneir in Khandeish, 1st February.

THE LOOSHAI RAID.

(*Englishman,* Feb. 1.)

MR. MCWILLIAM telegraphs on the 29th:—

"No news from Edgar or Daly, but Edgar has about 9 days' provisions, and could come down the river in 4 or 5 days on rafts. Have sent provisions to Daly *viâ* Deedarkhoosh with a guard. I expect scouts from Nugdigram hourly. Bowalia reports heavy firing from Monierkhall direction yesterday at 2."

Later in the day he reports—

"Letter from Edgar, dated 22nd, Changsil. He has heard that Poees or Shindoos have burned Lenkom's village, killing many, and taking prisoners. Lenkom is Vonolel's son. Of course he has not heard of our raids. No news from Daly."

AN unpleasant rumour was current in town yesterday regarding a third attack on Kutleecherra, in which the Factory people and guard were worsted, and the manager killed. No information of any such attack had been received by the Government up to the time of our going to press, and what was known was of a character to render it extremely unlikely that anything of the kind should have occurred. The Commissioner has left Dacca with 250 men, and is expected to reach Cuttack in the Sylhet district on Friday.

FROM the telegrams we publish this morning, it seems probable that a fresh attack was made on Monierkhall on the 28th ultimo; and if so, the obstinate determination shown by the raiders, coupled with the extensive character of the simultaneous movement which is evidently going on, suggests a doubt whether other tribes may not have been mistaken for Looshais. The information received by Mr. Edgar regarding the burning of a Looshai village on the 22nd by Poees or Shindoos, if true, would somewhat strengthen this suspicion. A combined hostile movement on the part of the latter tribe would be a much more formidable affair than we have had to deal with on our North-Eastern frontier for many years; for the Shindoos are a very powerful tribe, and it is believed that extensive sales of fire-arms to them by inhabitants of British territory have been going on for some time.

A Shindoo incursion would also be a much more difficult thing to punish, as they reside in foreign territory. This tribe were believed to have been the perpetrators of a raid on the villagers on the Coladyne in the district of Chittagong some two years ago, against a repetition of which the hill-men had resolved to defend themselves, and been furnished by the Government with five thousand rounds of ball cartridge for that purpose.

It is evidently very doubtful at present who our enemy is.

A CAPITAL story, says a Cape paper, has just been brought in. A sweet looking Koranna girl, marriageable and pretty, went out on the Pniel side dipping up from the claim of a party in a bucket, and going down to the river and washing for her own advantage. There was only one white man in charge of the party, and he a smart young Englishman. He was too gallant to drive away a girl although she may not belong to his own fair race. He allowed the girl to go on taking up ground from the surface and washing it. At last she laughed and threw her hands about, and laughed heartily. Our friend the Englishman rushed over to see what the matter was, when he found that she had picked up a diamond and a beauty too. The gentlemen did the proper thing; he made her an offer on the spot. He is of first-rate family, and vows that he will introduce his wife to his family as an African Princess of great distinction.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

MR. PEILE, the Director of Public Instruction, is at present engaged in an examination of the Government schools at Surat.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR, per buglow Pudaruth, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 4th instant (to-day) at 9 A.M.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, Hyde, master, from London to Madras, with troops, was towed into Lisbon on the 29th ultimo, with damage to her machinery.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Our report of the discussion last week on the Indian Insolvency Bill is reproduced in our *Overland Summary* of to-day.

THE RAJAH OF DHURUMPORE has requested Government, through Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, to appoint a University man for the education of his son.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Last month a Mussulman, named Issa Rahimtoola, received severe burns and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Thursday evening.

THE JURY.—The gentlemen summoned for the common jury only are required to attend at the Court-house this morning; those of the special jury will be required on Monday morning.

SHARMAN'S CASE.—We understand that among the articles lost by fire in a railway waggon at Callian station on Wednesday night there were certainly *no* valuable documents connected with the case of Sharman.

THE FAIR annually held by Mr. Hunsraj Currumsee at his garden, near the Byculla Railway Station, in honour of Shri Mankeshwar's temple, will this year commence on Sunday the 5th current (to-morrow) and will continue for two or three days.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Trimbuck Narayen laid an information against Rowjee Massoojee Patell and two others, who were charged with stealing ornaments, &c., worth Rs. 340. A summons was granted by the magistrate.

LECTURE.—On Wednesday evening Mr. T. Cooke, principal of the Poona Engineering College, delivered an interesting lecture, on "Eletricity, Induced Current," accompanied with demonstrations, by the aid of a battery, in the hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. There was a very large attendance of European ladies and gentlemen and many natives.

THE SESSIONS.—The Judge and jury at the Criminal Sessions were engaged all day yesterday with a case arising from a spittle. A Mahomedan Moola said he had been spat upon and was to have revenge on the spitter, Samuel Phillips. Another man named Thomas Gallop went to Phillips' assistance, and both these men were brought up on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The jury found them both not guilty.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	"Gondolier's last Good Night"	Basquit.
Overture	"Tancredi"	Rossini.
Reminiscences of Meyerbeer		Godfrey.
Valse	"Farewell"	Relle.
Selection	"Faust"	Gounod.
Galop	"Lovely Nancy"	Somers.

God save the Queen.

THE VICTORIA DRAMATIC COMPANY, before introducing new plays, have been asked to give one more representation of the much-admired and highly-finished drama of "Jamshed," which they do this evening for the entertainment of native ladies and gentlemen. The success which has attended these performances speaks well for the widespread taste among the Parsee community for witnessing histrionic exhibitions. As this will be the last night when "Jamshed" will be played for native families, we recommend all such who have not witnessed this excellent drama, to go and see it.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at Mootter Gully, concerning the death of a girl, aged about five years, named Parvuttee. On Thursday afternoon, a native saw the girl run out from among the crowd, trying to cross the road in front of a bullock cart. She stumbled as she did so, and fell heavily; and the cart-driver had not time to pull up. The wheel did not pass over her body, but grazed her over the chest. The cart-driver had been driving slowly and calling out "Pice, pice." Shortly afterwards the girl died. The jury upon the evidence found that she had met with her death accidentally.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT SEETABULDEE, the military station of Nagpore city, are of an amusing character. Only two residents at first attended at the polling place. Renewed effort was, however, made, and at last there was a muster of six, who elected two of their number in due form! These two must be proud of the distinction conferrred on them by such a large body of their fellow-citizens! It is, we must acknowledge, a step in advance of the little girl who reported that she was always first in her class of two when the other girl stayed at home.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 3.

THE KHURRUCKWASLA BRIBERY CASES.—Gungadhur Balcrustna, head accountant in the office of the Superintendent of the Irrigation Works at Khurruckwasla, was found guilty by Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Full-power Magistrate, of receiving as gratification from one Ashabee, the sum of rupees twenty-five, and was sentenced to pay a fine of rupees two hundred and fifty, in default to be imprisoned for three months. The fine was immediately paid.—Pandoorung Narrain, head karcoon under Surveyor Suddasew Vishnoo, was also found guilty by the above magistrate of receiving bribes from different parties, he being a public servant, and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees two hundred and fifty, in default to be imprisoned for three months. The fine has been paid.—*Ibid*.

NATIVE COURT MARTIAL.—At a native district court martial at Poona on the 27th January, under the presidency of a native officer, Private Kurreemdeen, of Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment N. L. I., was arraigned upon the following charges:—1st, having at Poona, on or about the 16th January 1871, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Lance Naique Ramjee Putteaney, by refusing to dress for defaulters, drill when ordered by him to do so; 2nd, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at the same time and place made use of the following highly improper language, viz., "The sirkar may blow me away from a gun or hang me, but I swear I will not drill," or words to that effect. The Court found the prisone guilty and sentenced him to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for six calendar months. The sentence has been confirmed by the Major-General commanding the Division.

SCHOOLS IN THE SURAT COLLECTORATE.

DURING the last year there were in all 203 schools open in the Surat collectorate, as follows:—

	Local Fund and Government.	Private.
Olpad	31	0
Chowrasee	20	20
Bardolee	23	0
Soopa	20	7
Chicklee	20	0
Bulsar	24	5
Pardee	15	3
Mandvee	12	3
	165	38

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP FAZ ALLUM, 560 tons, Captain J. Kean, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE S.S. SURAT, 1,519 tons, Captain A. R. Weston, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE SHIP GERVAN, 694 tons, Captain C. Oman, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP NAMBA UAMBA, 1,179 tons, Captain W. McCabe, arrived yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to the P. and O. Company.

THE SHIP TETHYS, 1,219 tons, Captain G. G. Evans, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

THE SHIP UNITED STATES, 1,314 tons, Captain G. Lutt, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

THE SHIP CONNEMARA, 1,293 tons, Captain Hughes, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd Feb., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 2nd Feb., 4-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd Feb., 12-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 2nd Feb., 9-39 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd Feb., 10-20 A.M. C... light to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

To allay the natural anxiety of the parents and friends of the pupils attending the Scottish Education Society's schools as to the cause of the non-arrival of the new master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden, we have been asked to say, that after all arrangements had been made for their departure for India, by a steamer already arrived, scarlet fever broke out in the family in which they were residing. Under these circumstances they could not embark on board a crowded vessel. At the date of last advices from home, 5th January, it was expected that they would embark on board the first steamer leaving after that date via the Canal, so their arrival may now be expected any day.

MR. FRANK'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE entertainment of Mr. Louis Frank on Thursday evening was again a brilliant success, and we feel sure must have pleased in no ordinary degree every individual of the large audience. The programme was somewhat different from that of Friday week, and was gone through with the same easy dexterity and without a single hitch. One of the greatest charms in Mr. Frank's entertainment is the absence of all the bluster, mysterious and excitable manipulations, and nonsensical palaver which brethren in the conjurer's art usually employ as auxiliaries. Mr. Frank's tricks are done with wonderful ease and grace: he in fact makes himself at home in a quiet way with his audience and makes his audience feel at home with him, which very appreciably increases the enjoyment afforded by the entertainment. The speaking head was again closely inspected by several ladies and gentlemen who went on the stage for that purpose. On one gentleman remarking to the Professor that it certainly looked very like a human head, he was invited by the head to "feel me and be convinced." The invitation was accepted, and the result removed all doubt on the point and convinced him that it was a real life head. The marvellous character of the exhibition can be imagined when we state that those who examined the head closely and even felt it, could see the curtain at the back of the thin table and yet had not the slightest idea of how the body to which the head belonged could be kept out of sight. We were glad to notice that several native gentlemen were present, and immensely enjoyed Mr. Frank's clever and amusing performance; yet we are surprised that so few natives go to such interesting entertainments, where we assure them they would be certain to enjoy themselves.

THE RAJARAM HIGH SCHOOL AT KOLHAPOOR.

THE Director of Public Instruction has submitted to Government with his recommendation the following proposal by the Political Agent, Kolhapoor, that the High School, which is supported by the funds of the Kolhapoor State, and which already holds a high place among the schools of that class, should bear the name of the late lamented young Rajah, and be known as the Rajaram High School at Kolhapoor.

"To the Director of Public Instruction.

"Sir,—In forwarding the translated substance of a letter addressed to me by Her Highness the Dowager Ranee of Kolhapoor, I have the honour to state that it appears to me that the name of the enlightened young prince, whose early death is so much lamented by all, could in no better way be perpetuated than in the manner suggested.

"In the event, therefore, of your seeing no objection to the proposal, I have to request that you will obtain the sanction of Government to the educational establishment alluded to being in accordance with Her Highness' wish, permanently called the 'Rajaram High School, Kolhapoor.'

"The school which was established about three and a half years ago already occupies a respectable position amongst the educational institutions of the presidency, and it has an attendance of nearly 300 students. I may also mention that a fund is now being raised by numerous Kolhapoor and Southern Maratha chiefs, sirdars, and other native gentlemen to found scholarships for poor and deserving boys in connection with the school in the name of his late Highness as a token of the general estimation in which he was held, and of the deep sorrow felt for his loss. The aggregate sum subscribed will probably exceed Rs. 20,000.

"His Highnes also evinced much interest in the new High School building now in course of construction, and the first stone of the structure was laid by him shortly before he left Kolhapoor on the 21st of February 1870.—I have the honor, &c.,

"G. S. A. ANDERSON,
"Political Agent."

The Government Resolution on the subject says—"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council cordially approves of the proposal that the new High School at Kolhapoor shall be called the Rajaram High School, in memory of the late Rajah, who took so great an interest in its establishment, and is glad to learn that funds have been subscribed as a tribute to the memory of the late Rajah for the formation of scholarships to be held in connection with this institution."

A FORGED HOONDEE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Venktesh Gopall, cashier to one Govindrao Chintamon Joge, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid the following information:—"I am cashier to a banker named Govindrao Chintamon Joge, who has his shop in Lohar Chawl Street, outside the Fort. On Sunday the 22nd January 1871, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a person whose real name I have since ascertained to be Govind Vittul *alias* Bhawoo, together with a servant, came to our shop, and falsely stating his name to be Vittul Gunesh Goley, produced to me a letter of advice, purporting to have been written by our Poona principal firm of Crustnarao Eswunt Jogo and a hoondee for Rs. 5,000, also purporting to have been drawn by that firm in Poon, upon the Bombay branch firm of Govindrao Chintamon Joge in Bombay aforsaid, and made payable to a person of the aforesaid name of Vittul Gunnesh Goley. I perused the letter and hoondee, obtained an endorsement by the person pretending to be Vittul Gunish Goley at foot of the hoondee, acknowledging receipt of the amount thereof, to wit, Rs. 5,000; paid the said amount, the property of my master Govindrao Chintamon Joge to the last mentioned person; and kept the letter and hoondee so duly receipted as aforesaid in my chest, and forwarded the same by the following day's post to the Poona principal firm. On the 24th January I received a telegram from Poona to the effect that the hoondee turned out to be a forgery. From inquiries I have since made at Poona, I found that the name of the person who pretended to be the holder of the hoondee is Govind Vittul *alias* Bhawoo, a resident of Poona, but I did not find him at his place of residence there. I charge Govind Vittul *alias* Bhawoo with forgery of the said hoondee, with fraudulently using it as genuine, and with cheating, and pray that a search warrant may be issued, and that a warrant may be granted in order to arrest him, and that he may be dealt with according to law."

The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

A GRAND FIELD-DAY AT POONA.

(*Poona Observer*, Feb. 2.)

YESTERDAY morning Major-General J. T. Grant, C. B., commanding the Poona Division of the Army, held a grand parade of the whole of the troops of the garrison of Poona and Kirkee (with the exception of the Head-Quarters of H. M.'s 39th Regiment and the Sappers and Miners), composed of the B 9th and D-E Royal Artillery from Kirkee, and H. M.'s 83rd Regiment 1st Light Cavalry, H. M.'s 2nd Grenadiers, and the 9th and 23rd Regiments of Native Infantry, of the Poona Brigade. The whole of the troops were formed in two divisions, under the command, respectively, of Colonel Whitehill, commanding the 23rd Regiment N. L. I., and Colonel Wallace, commanding the Artillery at Kirkee. The infantry regiments on the occasion were provided with twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man, and the artillery in proportion. The first division, which consisted of 3 guns of the B 9th Royal Artillery, the 83rd Regiment, the 2nd Grenadiers, the 9th Regiment N.L, the D-E R. A., and a squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry, were formed in line of quarter column about 300 yards to the south of the Yeroda Jail and was the advance guard of an army advancing on Poona. On the high ground on the north of the "Fitzgerald Bridge," under the command of Colonel Wallace, were stationed 3 guns of B 9th Royal Artillery and the 23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, to offer resistance, and to retard the advance of a superior force.

Shortly before 6 A.M. the attacking force advanced in columns and attacked the enemy's position near the hill—a tremendous fire being directed upon the main body of the army of defence. The enemy's guns of course responded briskly, but it was of no avail, the position was fairly turned, and the enemy dislodged. The battle, which lasted about an hour and a half, was, we need not say, fought bravely and most obstinately, and has, we fear, resulted in many a gallant warrior being put *hors de combat*. The fighting over, the amalgamated troops with drums beating and colours flying were marched off to their respective lines—and to breakfast! On the whole the sham fight was one of the most interesting spectacles, one could have desired to witness. Of course everybody and his wife turned out on the occasion, and one and all, we are sure, were highly pleased with what they saw. We had a similar Grand Field Day last year, on the morning of the 17th January, under the command of Major-General the Hon'ble A. H. Gordon. The troops then consisted of the A and B Batteries Royal Artillery, D 18th R. A., and B-9th R. A., H. M.'s 59th Regiment, the Detachment 1-2nd Queen's, the 3rd Light Cavalry, the 9th, 23rd, and 24th Regiments of Native Infantry, and the Sappers and Miners.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—3RD FEB., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd Feb., 2-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 23 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd Feb., 4-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours.

Via Red Sea, 1st Feb., 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 38 hours 46 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd Feb., 9-39 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 7 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd Feb., 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd Feb., 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 2nd to 9 P.M. of the 3rd February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 23	0 2
„ Calcutta	5 5	0 25
„ Madras	1 30	0 8

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Septuagesima Sunday, 5th February 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymn 204.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 68, 178, and 279.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 21 and 165.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 189, 142, and 168.

There will be the usual monthly offertory on behalf of the choir fund at the evening service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon.

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 160 (Songs of Praise the Angels sang), 71 (There is a book who runs may read), and 142, part ii., (For thee, O dear, dear country).

Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT. [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning service.

6 P.M.—Evening service.

Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon with Holy Communion on board H. M. S. Earl Canning, lying near the Time-ball Tower, Moody Bay, at eleven o'clock A.M., by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, A. C. Fund.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE MEMORIAL TO PARLIAMENT.—The British Indian Association appear to have carried their point as regards the petition to Parliament for a commission of inquiry into Indian administration. The Association demurred to the particular prayer for an increase of power to the Viceroy to the detriment of the control of the Secretary of State, and a foot-note to that effect has been appended to the petition.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Jan. 31.

THE MILITARY PAY DEPARTMENT.—The system of classification of assistants and clerks, which has been introduced into several public offices, has just been extended to the Pay Department. It is said that the Government of India has sanctioned the scheme prepared and submitted to Government some time ago by Mr. Fitzgerald, then on special duty in the Military Department, for classifying the assistants and clerks employed in the Presidency Pay Office, and for fixing their salaries on a graduated scale, with retrospective effect from April 1870. The assistants and clerks of the above-mentioned office are to be classified into four grades. The salary of the assistants of the first grade is to be fixed at Rs. 200, progressively rising to the maximum of Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 50; the pay of the second grade assistants at Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 150 by an increase of Rs. 20 per annum; and that of the clerks of the third grade to be fixed at Rs. 50, prospectively rising to Rs. 100 a month, by an annual increase of Rs. 10. The minimum pay of the fourth grade clerks to be Rs. 20, progressively rising by an annual increase of Rs. 5, until it reaches to the maximum of Rs. 50 per mensem.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 1.

ZOOLUM.—We hear that a peon attached to the Income-tax department, of the Hooghly collectorate, forged a notice with the assistance of an assistant, and served the same on a Hindoo inhabitant—a kaloo—assessing him thereby in the sum of rupees nineteen and eight annas, and calling upon him thereby to appear before the assessor on a particular day, and offer objections, if he had any, to the assessment. The assessee, simple and gullible as he was, asked the peon if he could assist him in getting him exempted. The peon answered him in the affirmative, and told him that if he could pay him some money, he would exert his influence in procuring his exemption. Upon this the poor man paid him some rupees, and purchased, as he thought, the exemption. Not satisfied, however, with this arrangement, the assessee further attended the assessor's office at Hooghly, and appeared before the Deputy Collector, praying to be exempted. The Deputy Collector knew nothing of the peon's action, and on referring to the paper handed over to him by the kaloo, declared the notice to have been forged. This led to an investigation of the case, and the peon has been arrested by the police.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 1.

LORD MAYO'S APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS MAIL."

SIR,—Your article of the 26th instant, on the subject of the rumoured appointments in Mysore, has brought to my mind the very different feelings with which the nominations of Madras and Bombay officers to appointments in Bengal are received in that presidency. During the last twelve months Lord Mayo has made seven superior appointments in the Bengal Presidency; of these seven he has bestowed five on officers of the sister-presidencies. These I will proceed to enumerate—

1st.—The command of the troops on the Punjaub frontier, the Punjaub Frontier Force, he bestowed upon Colonel Keys, an officer of the Madras Army.

2nd.—The Chief Commissionership of Oudh, he bestowed upon Colonel Barrow, an officer of the Madras Army.

3rd.—The acting appointment of Governor General's Agent to the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, he bestowed upon Colonel Thornhill, an officer of the Madras Army.

4th.—The acting appointment of Governor General's Agent in Central India, he gave to General Daly, an officer of the Bombay Army.

5th.—The Acting Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, he bestowed upon Colonel Keatinge, &c., an officer of the Bombay Army.

Now, in Bengal, not a single voice was raised against any of these appointments. They were all recognised by the public as unexceptionable. Not a question was asked as to what presidency the officers appointed belonged. In fact, a service of more than twenty-seven years in Bengal enables me to assert, that such a question is never raised in that presidency. We have our faults, doubtless, but we are above the pettiness of jealousy of our brethren of the other presidencies. We have welcomed them in the Punjaub, in Oudh, in the Central Provinces, at the head of our regiments; and not one of them can say that his reception has not been most cordial.

With respect to my successor, and to the officer appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner, you admit that "they are first class-men in their respective spheres, and have strong claims on the Government of India." Their fault is that they are Bengalees. Now, I happen to know both of them well, and I venture to assert, that abler men, men more fit for the appointments to which, it would appear, they have been nominated, are not to be found in the length and breadth of India.

For myself, I will merely say, that it is my intention to return to my post so soon as my health shall be restored. I may add, however, that were next month to be my last in India, I should leave the country with the most profound satisfaction with the results which by the able assistance of Mr. Rungachwiu and my native friends of Mysore, and the support of the Government, I have been able, in eighteen months, to accomplish.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

G. B. MALLESON.

Mysore, 28th January 1871.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY ON NATIVE WITNESSES.

IN the course of a case on the first day of the Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Bayley in addressing the jury said there was a remark which he would have to make frequently at these sessions, and he might do so that day. That was that the jury were not bound to believe simply every statement that a man made in the witness box. Unfortunately false evidence and testimony was given day after day to a very alarming extent, as those engaged in the administration of justice well knew. It was one of the misfortunes of Indian evidence that one could not trust implicitly, very far from it; and therefore it had always been the habit of the judges to caution juries that they must look to the surrounding circumstances and probabilities of the case and not implicitly believe the statements on matters where they really thought there was just ground for disbelieving them.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING A NATIVE AT POONA.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, a European lad named Joseph Murray, employed in the Powder Works at Poona, was placed at the bar on a charge of murdering a native.

Messrs. Ferguson and Farran appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Inverarity for the defence.

Mr. Ferguson in opening the case said—The facts which it will be my duty to lay before you, and of which, with the assistance of my learned friend Mr. Farran, I shall call evidence, will in substance be as follows. It will appear the prisoner, whose name is Murray, and who was employed as a worker in the powder mills at Poona, had gone out with a gun in company with a boy of the name of Smith, and some time towards evening he appears to have been in some fields near a village called Bosaree, in the Poona district. The field near which he was at this time, and to which your attention will be more specifically called, was owned by a man named Amrotee Morojee. Sugarcanes were growing in the field, and it appears the prisoner stepped in and picked up some of the cane, and having done so threw it to the boy Smith. He then joined the boy and took the gun in his hand. The owner appears to have been in the next field sitting talking to a man of the name of Yessoo, and he on seeing what had been done, said, "Do you see that; he is pulling my sugarcane; let us go and take it from him." Accordingly Amrotee and Yessoo went up to Murray and the boy Smith, and the evidence goes to show that when they got up there, the prisoner had the sugarcane in his left hand and the gun in his right hand. Amrotee tried to wrest the cane out of the prisoner's hand and to have done so, and then the prisoner put his left hand up to the gun and fired it. Amrotee immediately fell, shot in the left side. The prisoner then ran away, accompanied by the boy Smith, and Yessoo ran after them. Some fifty paces distant from where this occurrence took place two men, Mahadew Succaram and Vithul Babajee, appear to have been at work a little in front and on the side of where the others were, and they seeing the struggle, the gun fired and Amrotee fall, gave chase to the prisoner. They were unable to come up to him, but called out to another man who was attending cattle close by and who was ahead in the way Murray was running. He ran up to the prisoner and got hold of the gun, and Murray left the gun in his hand and went on alone. You will then hear the men went back to Amrotee, who was lying on the ground, and took him to his house, and next day he was taken to the hospital. The next day the patel of the village was informed of the matter and he reported it to the police. One of the policemen had seen Murray going out to shoot, and he went up to the prisoner some day or two after the occurrence, and said, "Whose was that gun by which Amrotee was shot the other day?" Murray said the gun was his, and the policeman said, "I have the ramrod; I will give it you"—and that ramrod fits the gun. Murray was taken into custody and placed before the magistrate. Amrotee was taken to the hospital, and some few days afterwards died. The doctor will be called, and he will tell you he found shot in the left side of deceased's body, and he will tell you death was caused by gun-shot wounds. He will likewise tell you that he could tell by the way in which the body was charred, that the gun had been fired close to the unfortunate man Amrotee. These, I believe, are the whole facts of the case. The prisoner is charged under five heads of charge, to meet the various definitions of murder in the Penal Code. If you believe upon the evidence that the prisoner, without grave and sudden provocation and in perfect possession of his faculties, and without being in the heat of anger, deliberately stepped back, raised the gun, pointed it at Amrotee and fired at that man, it is clear it would be your duty to find that he is guilty of culpable homicide under the code amounting to murder: but if you believe that the prisoner raised the gun and fired while deprived of his self-control by grave and sudden provocation, then he will not be guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder but of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Besides the charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder, there is a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; then, likewise, one of intentionally causing grevious hurt, one of causing hurt; and, lastly, one of using criminal force, which is similar to what would be called assault in England. These are the whole of the charges, and the evidence will be thoroughly sifted before you, and it will be for you to say if you think him guilty at all, and if so, under which of these charges you think him guilty. If you believe the evidence justifies you in saying the gun went off during the struggle, that unfortunately enough, while Murray was struggling with that man, the gun went off without his attempting in any away to set it off—he will not, I take it, be guilty on any of these charges; but it will be for you to say if on the evidence you think that was so or if he raised the gun, pulled the trigger and fired. The boy Smith, whom I have mentioned, was not called before the committing magistrate, but I think it will be only right and just on the part of the prosecution that he should be called as a witness, and as I am told he is in Bombay, I think he should be called by the prosecution and propose calling him, and he will give you his account of it. It will be for you to say what amount of credence you will give it. He has not been examined before, but in a case of this kind where a man's life is at stake, it is right that all the evidence should be brought before the Court.

A number of witnesses were then called in support of the opening statement, and the boy Smith was afterwards tendered for cross-examination. He said, as was stated in the deposition made by the deceased before the magistrate, that a number of natives (although the witnesses said only two) came up to Murray and him when they had the sugarcane. They asked for the cane and got it, and then they commenced to beat Murray and him (witness) with the cane and with stones. Murray got off, but Yessoo had hold of him (Smith), and so he called on his comrade to come back and assist him. Murray returned, and the men tried to take the gun, on which it accidentally exploded. Murray had been carrying it hammer down. After the explosion he and Murray got off. On the following day Murray complained to his superiors and to the police that he had been ill used, and when seeking for his gun was apprehended. On examination by Mr. Ferguson witness said he had never told this story before, because no one had asked him any questions on the subject.

Mr. Inverarity then addressed his maiden speech to the jury—a clear analysis of the case and a forcible appeal on behalf of his client.

His Lordship then summed up, and after reading his notes of evidence, said the jury might possibly feel themselves justified in pausing before they found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder. Though the procedure under which they were now sitting authorized the Clerk of the Crown to insert, alter, or amend any charges, he thought the observation of the learned counsel for the prosecution was entitled to consideration—that the magistrate who had examined Amrotee and heard the whole of this case did not send to the sessions a charge of murder, but only of culpable homicide not amounting to murder—and he asked the jury, most earnestly and seriously to pause well before they returned a verdict of murder. His Lordship also read the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code as to the faith to be placed in the statements of native witnesses, as an illustration of the extreme caution with which they should receive the evidence for the prosecution, the evidence of witnesses whom they might probably think had told their story truthfully so far as they knew it. He then asked them to consider carefully and anxiously previously to coming to a verdict against the prisoner on any of the counts. He had made such remarks as appeared to him likely to enable them to discharge their duty with satisfaction to themselves and for the benefit of the community; and begged them now to consider the whole of the evidence, the extreme difficulties of the case. If they thought the evidence had shown preponderatingly in favour of the prosecution' and that no reasonable ground remained for doubting the guilt of the prisoner at the bar, why then it would be their duty to find him guilty; but if, on the other hand, there were difficulties in the case, which he had endeavoured to point out to the best of his legal power, in showing that the matter was brought home as it might be to the prisoner, or that there was merely a suspicion or doubt, so that, without saying that the evidence for the prosecution was entirely untrustworthy, they did not feel justified in finding the prisoner guilty, then they would acquit him.

After retiring for a minute or two the jury gave a verdict on all counts finding the prisoner not guilty. He was then discharged.

THE TRICHINOPOLY DEFAMATION CASE.

APPLIN *vs.* O'GRADY.

(Before CAPTAIN BIRD, Cantonment Magistrate.)

THE JUDGMENT.

THE case before the Court can be summed up very briefly. The charge brought against the defendant by the complainant, is that he on or about 2nd December 1870, at the Royal Artillery Mess House, in a conversation with Lieutenant Colonel Ricketts, of the Staff Corps, maliciously, and falsely, made use of the following defamatory language regarding him:—

I.—That he was not his sister's brother.
II.—That he and his sister occupied the same bed-room.
III.—That he borrowed money in his sister's name to evade re payment of the same.
IV.—That he was a shady card.
V.—That he was sent to Kamptee from St. Thomas' Mount for observation regarding his intemperate habits.

The complainant's counsel has, in his address to the Court, in summing up the case for the prosecution, stated with much clearness in what consists the offence of defamation, and also what is the legal acceptation of the words "injury" and "illegal." He has also touched at great length on the injury sustained by the complainant in his social position and reputation, on account of certain defamatory reports regarding him, which are in existence. The Court does not deem it necessary to follow him in these details, for it is not the business of this Court to calculate the amount of injury to his reputation that the complainant has sustained. That is a question that would have to be settled by a higher tribunal, nor is it within the province of this Court to give any opinion as to whether any defamatory allegations said to have been made by the defendant regarding the complainant if proved, were made privately in good faith, or otherwise. The duty of this Court is very plain, and clearly defined, that is, it has to determine, whether the evidence that has been adduced by the prosecution in support of the charges preferred against the defendants is sufficient, and of such weight, as to give the Court good reasons for committing the defendant for trial with any reasonable grounds for presuming that a conviction will ensue, and his guilt be brought home to him on the complaint laid against him. And to consider this, we must look to the evidence brought forward. Five witnesses have been produced, and two letters attached to the complaint in support of the prosecution. Of these five witnesses, it is unnecessary to allude to the depositions of 3rd, 4th and 5th witnesses, (for they do not bear upon the case in point), further than to state that from their depositions, it is apparent, that there are in existence certain reports regarding the complainant, which undoubtedly seriously affect his reputation. The evidence of these three witnesses was admitted by the Court as the Justice of the Peace was led, as far as he understood him, to believe by the complainant's counsel that the prosecution wished to strengthen their case by proving previous malice on the part of the defendant towards the complainant, and if this was their object, the prosecution have failed in this respect. for all three witnesses depose to hearing the report, and not one of them convicts the defendant with the defamatory rumour. Their evidence therefore can be put aside, except that the Court would here point out a discrepancy in the statement of the 2nd and 3rd witnesses (Mrs. Ricketts and Mrs. Wetherall,) for while the former asserts that Mrs. Wetherall gave the defendant as her authority for the scandal, the latter denies having done so; she does not remember whether she mentioned Mr. O'Grady's name during her conversation, but she thinks not, and she did certainly not hear from him the report concerning the Applins. The Court alludes to this point, as it is very material in considering the evidence of Mrs. Ricketts, which the counsel for the prosecution has laid great stress on, as corroborative evidence of the statement of Col. Ricketts, and here the Court deems it fit opportunity to place on record a circumstance which it has not experienced before, and that is the fact of the complainant's counsel speaking in disparaging terms of his own witness. We pass from this to the evidence of Mrs. Ricketts (the 2nd witness), and from her evidence there is nothing that brings home to the defendant that the complaint preferred against him, which is that of defamation, in a distinct place and date. The counsel for the prosecution has stated in his remarks that Mrs. Ricketts, in consequence of what she was told by her husband after his interview with the defendant, considered it her duty to shut her doors to Miss Applin, complainant's sister, but after reading with great attention Mrs. Ricketts' deposition, there is nothing in any part of it which even shows that Mrs. Ricketts was even aware of any interview between her husband and the defendant, nor does it appear that she ever knew of any defamatory expressions of the defendant at that interview, and it most certainly does not appear that her estimation of Miss and Dr. Applin was in any way lowered by what she had heard from her husband's interview with the defendant, for she distinctly affirms, that it was in consequence of what Mrs. Wetherall told her, and Mrs. Wetherall mentioned Lieut. O'Grady's name, which statement, as already mentioned, Mrs. Wetherall does not admit. The only evidence that can in any way bring the complaint home against the defendant is that of the first witness, for, from his own deposition, and from what the defendant after being duly warned has stated, it is very apparent that the cause of offence arose at a time and on an occasion when they two were alone, and no one else. The first witness states that he heard certain reports had been about regarding his friend Dr. Applin, the complainant, and having heard that the defendant had spread them he proceeds to his house, asks him for a private interview, does not mention to the defendant his cause for requesting this interview, gets as he alleges the defamatory expressions used by the defendant from him; having heard all he had to say, he leaves him, proceeds to the complainant, tells him that he had heard bad reports regarding him. Though what he told complainant on this occasion the witness does not mention, nor is it shown anywhere in evidence, complainant asks him to put it all in writing, which he does in letter A, now before the Court, from a perusal of which it will be seen that he (witness) makes no mention whatever of four out of the five allegations alluded to in the complaint. Complainant on this writes to defendant, asking for an explanation, which defendant replies to in letter B, now before the Court. In letter B, defendant admits an interview, but gives the witness the lie direct, and from this resulted the present complaint. Defendant admits the interview, but denies in toto the defamatory allegations attributed to him. There is only the evidence of the first witness on the one hand and the statement of the defendant after being duly warned on the other. That there was an interview is beyond doubt, and that the complainant was the subject of conversation is also clear. The evidence of the first witness might have been of some importance, had the Court been able to attach to it the weight that one would ordinarily expect from a person of the first witness's position, but the Court is compelled to remark, with extreme regret, that the evidence of the witness was given in anything but a satisfactory manner; it was delivered in a hesitating, dubious, uncertain way, calculated to impress the hearer with the idea that he was not quite sure as to the facts of the conversation that did take place, that he seemed to know some interview had taken place, but that he was not particularly clear what passed. To one of the questions put to him his reply was, "I think, no, that is, yes he did say so;" and then he proceeded to mention one or other of the defamatory allegations he has deposed to. His general demeanour and conduct in giving evidence before the Court was any thing but what one would look for from a man of his standing and years, and that it was conduct of an unusual nature, is apparent from the counsel for the prosecution deeming it necessary to advert to it in his address to the Court, and excuse it on the plea amongst others, that he was nervous from the knowledge that his wife was to follow him in the witness-box, and anxiety as to her being comfortable in the ladies' room. The conduct of this witness in Court was such as to necessitate the Court's demanding from him a public apology, which in giving, he admitted, being a man of a weak head and easily confused, and he appealed to a brother officer in Court to corroborate this fact. And this is the principal, and only witness, that has been brought forward in support of the prosecution to prove the complaint preferred against the defendant of having falsely and maliciously defamed the complainant at an interview at which no one else was present, and which occurred nearly six weeks ago. On a reference to F. A. C. O. 16th November 1831, it will be found, that a committing officer should examine the case for the prosecution with the same care and precision as if he was going to be sentenced by him, and if after such an examination he is clearly of opinion that the evidence for the prosecution will not convict the prisoner, he ought not to commit him to trial. F. A. C. O. 29th July 1829, S. C. P. 6th July 1861, are to the same effect. The Justice of the Peace has given the evidence for the prosecution his most serious consideration. He feels deeply for the complainant in the sad position he is placed in regard to the injurious rumours which are in existence about him, and which seriously affect his social reputation, but as he has already stated, the Justice of the Peace and Committing Magistrate has only on this occasion to determine whether the evidence brought forward is sufficient to warrant his committing the defendant for trial. For the reason already stated, he cannot entertain the least hope of a conviction on the solitary deposition in evidence of the first witness, given as it was before this Court, and consequently he cannot conscientiously act otherwise than record that the Justice of the Peace finds there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial, or for remanding him, and therefore directs under section 225 of the Code of Criminal Procedure that he, the said Lieutenant O'Grady, be discharged.—*Madras Mail*, Jan. 30.

THE following is from the *Australasian*:—"There is another morality man who has been distinguishing himself—of course in the regular way. When the last English mail was telegraphed, a certain prominent Melbourne merchant observed in the list of passengers the name of the captain of a vessel in whose cargo he had an interest. Now what business could that captain have on board the mail steamer? The man of business formed a conclusion of his own, and acted upon it at once. Dropping in promiscuously at the office of an Insurance Company, he said, 'I think I would like to increase that policy on the David and Jessie. I would like to cover the profit.' The ready reply was, 'All right. How much extra do you want?' 'Well,' replied he, 'I think £1,000 will do.' And so the matter was concluded for the time, the insurer of the additional £1,000 getting either a cover-note or the insurance policy. When the full mail news reached Melbourne the murder was out. The David and Jessie was ashore at Colombo, and the captain and his wife had come down to Melbourne."

NOTES OF A MISSION TOUR.

FROM THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE REV. W. B. KEER, HARBOUR CHAPLAIN, A. C. FUND, BOMBAY.

AT Calcutta I preached to the sailors at the very pretty and convenient floating church moored in the river near Prinsep's Ghat. The ship will accommodate about 200 persons at Divine service, and a lending library and reading room, besides quarters for the chaplain, lay reader, and boat's crew. The whole institution is kept up at an outlay of upwards of Rs. 800 per mensem, or upwards of £960 per annum, chiefly raised from local sources, aided by Rs. 150 per mensem from Government and £100 per annum from the Colonial and Continental Church Society. Desirous of learning as much as I could of Missions I attended the local missionary meeting of St. John's Church, Calcutta, the anniversary of Bishop's College, besides a Confirmation of native christians about 30 miles down the Hooghly; I also visited the old Mission Church and schools and several native schools with the Rev. J. Long.

I also visited and held service at the Sailors' Home, a very fine brick building, but which from some defects in construction is cracking and crumbling fast away. It is, however, doing good service, and is popular among sailors in spite of its defects. It has a good library, and efforts are systematically made to provide rational and intelligent amusements and recreation for the inmates, and all who may desire to attend the lectures, concerts, and entertainments given in its large hall.*

The city of Calcutta is remarkable for its colleges and schools. Several of these I visited, but they had scarcely began operations after the Christmas and New Year's recess before I left. The Cathedral school, Free Grammar School, La Martiniere, and the large schools of the Scotch Free Church and of the London Missionary Society, as well as some few other mission schools, were visited by me shortly after they recommenced duties, at the beginning of the year, but they had hardly got into full working order.

At Benares I was courteously conducted over the Sanscrit College, now called "Queen's College," by the principal, R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M.A. It educates up to the University standard, Calcutta, for degrees, and has about 700 students in daily attendance. The Jay Narayen College and Free School, founded in the year 1814, by the generosity of a native Maharajah—Jay Narayen Ghosal Bahadi, an intelligent Brahmin—is under the Church Missionary Society, and has an able staff of teachers and about 500 scholars in attendance, some of whom are educated up to the matriculation standard of the Calcutta University. The C. M. S. has two or more churches here, a training school for female teachers, and large numbers of children in the mission schools. I had the pleasure of witnessing a service at which about 400 native Christians were present, conducted by a native pastor, the Rev. D. Solomon. The London Missionary Society's missions, as well as those of the Baptist Missionary Society, who have a small orphanage, are prospering here and in the district.

At Allahabad I visited several successful Mission schools, but they were all suffering some diminution of numbers at the time, from the fact of the *Megh-Mela*, or native fair, assembled near the city, at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. It was unusually large this year [1870], being a *Kumbh Mela*, occurring but once in twelve years, and on some occasions, as on the day of the eclipse of the moon, it was estimated that not less than half a million of persons were present, for the purpose of bathing, most of them, in the sacred streams. The fields and roads for miles around were thronged; and the railways, though employing all their cattle and luggage trucks, in addition to all their passenger carriages, were unable to meet the exigency. And it was expected that 10 or 12 millions would visit the locality during the two or three months of the Mela.

At Cawnpore I visited the S. P. G. Mission, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hill, who has a pretty church and some active schools. Here also I visited the memorial well, a sad monument of the mutiny of 1857, of which there are not a few others, in the Church and the neighbourhood.

At Lucknow is a successful mission of the C. M. S., with excellent schools and a printing press. The Station Church, with its numerous tablets, the ruined Residency, the Alum Bagh, and other places supply numerous sad and deeply interesting monuments, besides the tombs of Lawrence and Havelock, of the gloomy days of 1857. The largest jails I remember to have seen in India are in the neighbourhood. They contain about 3,000 prisoners, and the buildings are models of cleanliness and order. They are managed on Moult's dry earth system, and have very productive gardens attached to them. The specimens of jail manufacture, too, were very good, but there is a difficulty in finding employ for prisoners on leaving, and hence they are driven to their old ways of vice and infamy.

At Agra the Church of St. John is a prominent object; it belongs to the Church Missionary Society. It has some good schools, and the St. John's College adjoining, under the Rev. E. C. Vines, C.M.S., is one of the most successful in the N. W. Provinces. One of its pupils was the first to take the B. A. degree at the Calcutta University. This college was highly spoken of by the late Bishop Cotton; and the Mission schools of the north of India generally are spoken of by Bishop Milman as "the best in India." There is a large Government College here and a large Roman Catholic College of St. Peter, besides several other Government schools. The industrial products, both in manufactures and gardening at the jail, were particularly good. At Secundra about six miles distant are the flourishing orphan schools of the C. M. S., where 400 orphans are taught to read and write and cast accounts and to work at some useful branch of industry. I met with several of its pupils in different places, and they no doubt are scattered abroad and form the nucleus of growing churches as they do in Delhi. The Taj and many other most interesting buildings are in and around Agra, but few have a more important or abiding interest than the Secundra Orphanage.

At Delhi the churches and grave-yards bear mournful records of the mutiny on numerous monuments. Few, however, possess an equal interest with the beautiful memorial church erected for the use of the S. P. G. Mission and to commemorate the mutiny siege. It stands near the city walls, and is numerously attended, though the mission is not of many years' duration. It has an outer apartment in which strangers may listen and come or go when they chose. St. Stephen's College, connected therewith, educates up to the University standard, and the mission, which is conducted by the Revds J. J. Winter and H. Crowfoot, is progressing, if not rapidly, yet very satisfactorily. Here some of the former pupils of the Secundra Orphanage had joined the church. I visited the splendid mosques, mausoleums, and tombs of Agra and Delhi with much interest, but none possessed greater interest than the native churches and schools and bands of native Christians and scholars assembled in them. At Meerut were successful schools and Mission churches under the Church Missionary Society, and at Umballa and Loodianah flourishing American Mission schools, educating up to the matriculation standard of the Calcutta University. At Mussoorie and Landour I visited some of the hill schools so successfully organized under the late Bishop Cotton, Metropolitan, of Calcutta, and also two, one for girls and the other for boys, chiefly orphans, conducted and supported by Roman Catholics. There was frost and snow at the time, and the healthy and ruddy appearance of the hill boys and their vigorous exercises reminded me of English boys at Christmas tide.

My visit to Umritsur, as well as to Benares and Delhi, accidentally coincided with that of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and great were the preparations everywhere made for his reception. Unfinished public works were completed, roads and streets were mended, public gardens made, houses repaired and whitewashed, and heaps of accumulated rubbish were removed, dark places were illuminated, and light in more senses than one was thrown upon what had long been gloomy, for the poor rejoiced for a while in the work thus found for them. The golden-covered Sikh temple, in the midst of the beautiful tank at Umritsur (the pool or water of immortality), was brilliantly illuminated and, as elsewhere, a prodigious concourse of people were gathered together to witness the *Shah-zada* and his suite. Here I visited the Church Mission Society's Mission, as yet in its infancy, and also the Mission schools of the American Missions; I also accompanied the chaplain, the Rev. B. M. Bohr, to the fort and hospitals. At Jullunder and the bridge works over the Sutlej, as at some other places on the lines of railway, I found several English operatives who were glad of a visit, and a few tracts and books which were left among them. They spoke well of the chaplains employed on some parts of the line, but regretted that they were too far off and too fully occupied to attend divine services on Sunday, and several said they had not done so for years.

At Lahore I visited the Church Missionary Society's Mission, but the Revs. Messrs. French and Knott had gone to itinerate in the country. The latter, who had resigned a valuable preferment in England for the sake of the mission work, has since died in the midst of his labours, —deeply lamented. I also visited the troops with an officer of my acquaintance, whom I accidentally met. The durbar, or gathering of native princes, which took place here to welcome H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, was perhaps one of the most splendid, for the train of elephants, hosts of soldiers and concourse of people, but the storms of dust were almost blinding. This was also the case at Mooltan, where I visited the fort, jail, and Church Mission schools of the Rev. Mr. Yeates, who was absent on a mission tour. On a marble slab at the base of a pedestal or column situated on the north side of the Fort at Mooltan is the following inscription which I copied:—

"Beneath this monument lie the remains of Patrick Alexander Vans Agnew, of the Bengal Civil Service, and William Anderson, Lieutenant, Bombay Fusilier Regiment, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, who being deputed by the Government to relieve at his own request Dewan Moolraj, Viceroy of Mooltan, of the fortress and authority which he held, were attacked and wounded by the Garrison on the 19th of April 1848, and being treacherously deserted by the Sikh escort, were on the following day, in flagrant breach of national faith and hospitality, barbarously murdered in the Edgar † under the walls of Mooltan. Thus fell these two young public servants at the ages of 25 and 28 years, full of high hopes, rare talents, and promise of future usefulness, even in their deaths doing their country honour. Wounded and forsaken they could offer no resistance, but hand in hand calmly awaited the onset of their assailants. Nobly they refused to yield, foretelling the day when thousands of Englishmen should come to avenge their death and destroy Moolraj—his army and fortress. History records how the prediction was fulfilled. Borne to the grave by their victorious brother soldiers and countrymen they were buried with military honours here on the summit of the captured citadel on the 26th of January 1849. The annexation of the Punjab to the Empire was the result of the war of which their assassination was the commencement."

Three other monumental tombs are situated on the north side of this, erected to the memory of the brave officers and men who fell at the storming of the Fort in 1848 and 1849! All the monuments are kept in good order, the yard in which they stand being a part of the English arsenal and contains the powder magazine. Here I went on board a steamer which took me by a rather tedious passage down the Chenab to the Indus. I occasionally held morning and evening prayer, with the passengers and officers, and at Sukkur, where I arrived on the evening previous, I held two full services on Ash Wednesday, by permission of Captain W. H. Hampton, in the offices of the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla, at which nearly all the English-speaking people assembled. On my way down the Indus I joined one Sunday in the church services at Hyderabad, where I visited the Church of England Mission schools, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Shirt. I also visited the jails here and the operatives at the Kotree station, where the Rev. Mr. Reed had just taken charge of the pastorate of the church. The journey thence to Kurrachee was marked by little of interest, except perhaps by the crowds who accompanied the Chief Commissioner, Sir W. Merewether, and H.H. the Rajah of Khyrpore, on their way to Bombay, to pay their respects to H. R. H. the Shahzada of England. At Kurrachee I visited the jail and also the Church Mission schools, which are prospering under the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, and after a brief stay set sail for Bombay, where I arrived on the 12th of March, amid the tumult attendant on the arrival of H. R. H. Prince Alfred, who had come by rail. The voyage afforded, in spite of the crowd of native passengers, a few opportunities of holding divine service on ship board, conducted alternately by a Scotch minister and myself, in which Sir W. Merewether and several officers joined. A few English as well as Urdu tracts were also distributed, where a desire for them was expressed. In some of these H. H. the Rajah of Khyrpore took an evident interest, showing a disposition to argue on the subject of one of them, which contained a beautiful description of Christian morals, which the Rajah contended, and with too much truth, was seldom, if ever, exhibited in practice. I returned after a little over two months' absence, my health perfectly recruited, and having performed a journey of much interest and extending over about 4,500 miles.

* It is greatly to be desired that something of this kind may become much more practicable and common among our sailors in Bombay, when the new Prince Alfred's Sailors' Home, for which the late Guicowar of Baroda gave two lakhs of rupees (£20,000), is completed. Such gatherings are all but impossible in the present Sailors' Home.

† The inscription spells this word Edgar which is an error, it should rather be Edgah without an r.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 28th Jan., 1871.
Open 1,258 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	1,00,911	12	7
Merchandize	2,78,354	5	6
Electric Telegraph	1,058	5	0
Earth Trains	3,813	0	0
Total Rs.	3,84,037	7	1
Corresponding week last year open 962 miles ... Total Rs.	3,45,651	3	5
Increase	38,386	3	8

REPORT OF THE SURAT LOCAL FUNDS FOR 1868-69 AND 1869-70.

(*Bombay Government Gazette.*)

THE total receipts at the committee's disposal for the years under report (including Rs. 58,367 on account of education portion for 1869-70) amount to Rs. 5,09,632, as shown in statement A, which also contains the appropriations under different heads. These will now be noticed in order.

2. New Works,—Communications.—The operations under this head have extended over 123¼ miles. Several river crossings have been improved, either by bunds, causeways, or foot bridges. The total expenditure on these works during the two years has been Rs. 1,51,297.

3. The roads which are now in hand embrace most of the principal lines of communication, excepting four—Olpar to Randeir, Olpar to Syen, Unclesur to Hansote (since transferred to Broach), and Keem to Turkesur—which are in charge of the Public Works Department, and were originally commenced out of certain old balances of local revenue at the disposal of Government, but have, as already mentioned in the last report, been in an incomplete state for want of funds. An imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 given for them in 1869-70 has been withdrawn.

4. A complete list of the roads of all classes in the collectorate upon which local funds have been or are being expended will be found in statement C, which may be summarized as follows—

		Miles.
I.	Bridged, drained, and metalled, complete	26
II.	Bridged and drained, complete, without metal	38½
III.	Partly bridged and drained, and will be finished in 1870-71	64½
IV.	Partly bridged and drained, and will be completed subsequent to 1870-71	42
V.	Partly bridged and drained, out of old balances, and now stopped for want of funds	37
VI.	Cleared throughout, bridges and drains estimated, but not yet commenced	44
VII.	Cleared throughout, but bridges and drains not yet estimated for, and will not be taken in hand till above are completed	93½
VIII.	Marked out only	4
	Total	349½

The above includes 36½ miles of road which have been completed in the course of 1868-69, as anticipated in paragraph 5 of the last concise report.

5. New Works,—Miscellaneous.—The total expenditure under this head amounts to Rs. 34,331. 69 new wells have been made.

6. New Works,—Civil Buildings.—School houses have been completed at Sonso Kulla, Udajum, Mundroee, Booharee, Seesodra, and Umbada, at a cost of Rs. 13,800. Two dispensaries have been built at Mandvee and Bardolee.

7. Repairs,—Communications.—The repairs effected which amount to Rs. 40,221, have been almost entirely on roads.

8. Repairs,—Miscellaneous.—The total cost under this head is Rs. 42,221. 54 wells and 125 tanks have been put more or less in good order.

9. Repairs,—Civil Buildings.—Eight school houses have undergone repair, at a cost of Rs. 3,351.

10. Establishment.—In connection with this head it may be remarked that the Local Funds Engineer has received an increase of Rs. 100 to his salary in 1868-69. Considerable irregularities having come to light in the administration, the head accountant and a carcoon have been discharged. Their appeal to Government is pending.

The Educational Establishments cost Rs. 44,652 per annum, and the number of schools maintained is 155.

11. The experiment of a tramway invented by Mr. Sowerby having been tried has proved a complete failure, being unsuited to the country and bullocks. The cost has been Rs. 14,408, but it is hoped that a portion of this will be recovered by utilization and sale of the materials. Rs. 2,443-10-0 have already been adjusted in this way.

12. An advance of Rs. 11,101 has been made for pumps and other agricultural implements purchased for re-sale after exhibition to the people. The former are already much appreciated, and sales have been effected to the extent of Rs. 6,806-8-11, and it is expected that the whole will eventually be recovered.

T. C. HOPE,
Collector, and President Local Funds Committee.
Surat, 22nd July 1870.

[Numerous detailed statements are appended to the above.]

THE INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

(*Englishman*, Jan. 31.)

A SERIES of letters lately appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the State Railway between Indore and Khundwa, the gist of which was to show that the route selected by Mr. Crawford Campbell, the Superintending Engineer, is an impracticable one, and has been adopted on imperfect information in spite of the opinions of subordinate officers who have carefully investigated and reported on the subject. It was further pretty plainly hinted, that not only were the report of these officers "burked," but that two of them were removed from their appointments for persisting in views adverse to those of the Superintending Engineer.

Some comments, which appeared on the letters in question, ultimately drew out one of the two "shunted" engineers, Captain H. J. Nuthall, who addresses the *Gazette in propria persona*, and with reference to the charge of screening himself under anonymous correspondence, declares his readiness to place on the Editor's table all the documents on the subject, should the Superintending Engineer obtain the permission of the authorities to his doing so. As there can, or should be, no secrets regarding the selection of route for a railway, we have been since looking forward to the publication of this important correspondence. We have been disappointed; but we thought that we might at least rest assured that what had been referred to so publicly would have attracted the attention of the Government of India, and that care would be taken that the question at issue should be decided on its merits.

In this hope also we have been disappointed. So far as we can learn, the *ipse dixit* of the Superintending Engineer is all that the Government of India have thought it necessary to consult in determining the route to be sanctioned for this railway; and in the meantime half a lakh of rupees of public money has been spent upon surveys, which will very probably have to be done over again, and a portion of the project based on which has already been rejected.

Whether Mr. Campbell's views or those of Captain Nuthall are the best, we have no means of judging; and had they both been examined and decided on by competent and impartial authority, we should not refer to the subject. But it certainly seems that where a serious difference of opinion regarding an important public work exists, between a qualified officer specially deputed to survey for it and his Superintending Engineer, it ought not to be left to the latter to determine the course to be adopted.

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THE KING OF BURMAH LECTURES ON PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.

ON the occasion of Mr. Wheeler being introduced to His Majesty, the King gave a lecture on peace and friendship, his favourite topics, dividing the subject into three heads, for the better edification of Mr. Wheeler. The substance of His Majesty's remarks tended to show that the great desire of his life was to keep for ever on friendly terms with the English, that officers who had opportunities, like the Political Agent, of knowing what His Majesty's real intentions are, could of course fully enter into his feelings; but on a subject in which His Majesty thought so deeply, he was anxious that Mr. Wheeler should also bear testimony in His Majesty's favour. His Majesty also made a few general remarks in reference to the trade via Bhamo, and promising to guarantee the safety of traders and others within his own territory, deprecated responsibility in regard to what might happen to them beyond the frontier. Again, after Mr. Wheeler's return from Bhamo, His Majesty repeated, for Mr. Wheeler's benefit, the heads of the discourse on "friendship" between the two "great nations," with which he favoured him when he last saw His Majesty, and repeated professions as to his earnest desire that the "gold and silver road" of commerce should be opened between Bhamo and Western China. His Majesty after this commented on the difference between the English and Burmese customs in the matter of giving and receiving presents on the part of officials, and also in regard to the bestowal of decorations; and was sorry that the English rules were so strict, as nothing would give him greater pleasure than to show his friendly spirit towards the English Government by the bestowal of gifts and decorations on officers accredited to his court, or to prominent English officials who may have occasion to visit the royal city. It was explained that our policy in these matters was universal and not merely restricted to Burmah. His Majesty hoped that in time modifications might be adopted to suit the customs of both countries. His Majesty then related a fable, the moral of which was evidently intended to prove that because Burmese customs are of the greatest antiquity, they should be preferred to those of other countries. Turning to Mr. Wheeler, His Majesty told him that he had directed a copy of Burmese history to be prepared for him, and when it was ready, he would forward it to him. Mr. Wheeler expressed his thanks.

GENERAL GRAF VON MOLTKE.

(*Pioneer.*)

THERE is probably now hardly a single issue of any paper in Europe in which the name of this redoubtable personage does not prominently figure, yet it was until lately so absolutely unknown out of Germany that it does not even appear in Vapereau's *Dictionnaire Universel des Contemporains*, published only five years ago. After the war of 1866 several English papers gave more or fewer particulars of greater or less accuracy regarding the strategist of the seven weeks' war, but we have seen nothing in the shape of a memoir of General von Moltke which paints him with anything like the features in which he is seen by Germans. We have all read of him as the man "who holds his tongue in seven languages," and we exaggerate his undoubted quality of judicious reticence into a caricature—the picture of a lonely closet soldier, perpetually immersed in profound thought. But this gives a very imperfect and indeed false notion of the man who revels in Pickwick, who is fond of dinner society, who still maintains the old love for travel and change of scene, who is called "Father Moltke" by the common soldiers with whom he will at any time chat willingly and well, and to whom a German biographer is not afraid to apply the epithet "genial."

Hellmuth von Moltke was born on the 26th October 1800 at Parchim, in Mecklenburg, where his family, an old and noble one, had long possessed the domain of Gnewitz. Soon after Hellmuth's birth, however, his parents migrated to Holstein, and owing to this the young Von Moltke, who was destined to prove one of Denmark's most cruel enemies, received most of his early education in a Danish school. He was a pupil at the Cadet's College in Copenhagen, from the age of 12 to 17. Indeed, until a much later time Von Moltke's nationality was undecided, and it was the almost accident, which gave him at the rather advanced age of 22 a commission in the 8th Regiment of Prussian Infantry, which secured to Germany the future conqueror of France. The victories of the first Napoleon had ruined his family in Mecklenburgh, and the overthrow of Napoleon completed their ruin in Holstein. The young lieutenant Von Moltke accordingly had to pursue his studies at the Military Academy of Berlin amid many privations. He certainly had no pleasures to distract him: and it was perhaps owing to this that he acquired the power of concentration and absorption which enabled him to attain such absolute mastery in every subject to which he addressed himself—chiefly modern languages and the various branches of the art of war. He had nevertheless passed ten years in the army before he was nominated to the staff. Three years later in 1835, he obtained permission to visit Turkey, where he remained for the greater part of the following nine years. English readers are more familiar with this part of Von Moltke's career [torn] stance that the foreign policy of England has concerned itself more with Turkey than with Prussia, and that Von Moltke had the chief share in the organization and drill of that Turkish army, which under the Seraskier Hafiz Pacha was defeated by Ibrahim Pacha at Nisib. Shortly after this event Von Moltke returned to Germany, where he published a book on his Turkish experiences, of which we have vainly endeavoured, even in Germany, to obtain a copy. In 1845 Von Moltke was appointed aide-de-camp to Prince Henry of Prussia, who was then resident in Rome, and it was only on the Prince's death, in 1847, that he returned to the active practice of his profession. In 1848 he came on the Head Quarter Staff of the Army, and in 1849 was appointed Chief of the Staff to the 4th Army-corps. During the next ten years his whole time and care were bestowed on effecting as much improvement as under the old Prussian military *regime* was possible in the organization of the army, and in meditating on the changes required to make that *regime* what it ought to be. His authority on all such questions gradually grew to be supreme, so that in 1858 he was advanced to the great position which he has held ever since—that of Chief of the Staff of the whole Prussian army, and in the following year he received the rank of Lieutenant-General. It has been asserted and denied, but it is true, that at the breaking out of the Italian war General Von Moltke, with the consent of his Government, communicated to that of Austria the complete scheme of a campaign in which Prussia should attack France on the Rhine so as to effect a diversion which would relieve Austria in Italy. Austrian statesmen, however, whether because they had not then the respect for Von Moltke's strategy, which they have painfully acquired since, or from unwillingness to give a Prussian general the direction, as was stipulated, of the total forces of the German confederation, rejected his proposal, and the loss of Lombardy was the result. The campaign of 1864 against Denmark was dictated by Von Moltke, and, though it was of course successful, brings him no glory. Von Moltke himself, however, is far from exaggerating that exploit, and speaks of it merely as a test of the new weapons to be tried in earnest in that Austrian war which was already imminent to the clear-sighted. There is no doubt that the invasion of Bohemia had been prepared in its minutest details long before 1866, and we all know its stupendous success, but it was very hazardous, and was very near failing. Four and twenty hours' heavy rain, which must have delayed the Crown Prince's arrival at the place of rendezvous, would have left Sadowa an Austrian victory, and all Von Moltke's genius would subsequently have been needed to save Prussia from becoming an Austrian province. We need say nothing of Von Moltke's conquest of France (for it is little less) since no language can be commensurate to the wonder of the feat. Von Moltke's superiority over almost all the leaders of all ages is in the combination of audacity and sobriety in his plans. Any other man entertaining schemes so vast would be intoxicated by them. He would take the ambition for performance. The extravagance of his design would spread into his estimate of means. But not so with Count Von Moltke. If he does not now project an attack upon heaven, it is not in the least from any superstitious awe, but because he does not as yet distinctly see his way to success; and if we in England may still laugh at his vapouring countrymen and defy him, it is not from any reverential regard on his part for "the inviolate island of the sage and free," fond though he be of our literature, but because he does not, in the present state of ballooning science, positively see his way in. Seriously, Counts Von Moltke and Von Bismarck are two very extraordinarily able men, and because they are so, our friends and enemies may be alike certain that Germany will not, even over the prostrate body of France, dare to attack England, pacific, unprepared, and without allies as she is presumed to be.

A COURT-MARTIAL has been held at Malta on the commander of the Psyche. He was merely censured, as it was proved that he was engaged with the Eclipse Expedition when the ship struck. The Psyche has broken up, and the Italian Government is assisting in the salvage.

MDLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON appears to be stimulating the poetic faculties of the United States critics in an extraordinary degree. The critic of the *Utica Morning Herald* (December 9) declares that her voice combines the "richness of the violin with the smoothness of the flute," and, what is still more wonderful, that "*throughout its whole compass* there is a tone of sadness which seems like the wail of a broken heart." After "Una voce," we are informed that "all were carried along on the wave of sympathy which flowed so strongly and steadily *from her*" (so that instead of being attracted they must have been repelled). About Mdlle. Nilsson's singing of the "Last Rose of Summer" let the writer speak for himself; what he says is too good to condense:—'As Andrew Jackson Davis would say, she appeared to go into the "interior condition." When her lips parted there came forth a strain of such tender sentiment, such subdued sadness, that it would melt a heart of ice. She seemed redolent with the spirit of sweet and meditative melancholy. Her appearance in the encore, "The Old Folks at Home," was none the less striking. The very impersonation of Home-sickness, she lifted this popular ballad into the sphere of poetry and art and left the heart of the listener laden with the sympathy awakened by a true sorrow. The strains poured forth were sobbing with grief and as mournful and wild as the wind soughing and sighing through the pines of the South. In the last two pieces she revealed the secret of her marvellous success. She is not only artistic and possessed of a fine voice, but her song seems burdened with the grief of a broken heart, and she is singing her soul away. Like Philomel, she sings with her breast against a thorn.' "How is that for high?" might with still greater propriety be asked by the *Philadelphia Evening City Item.*—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

[BY HEINRICH VON SYBEL.]

(*Fortnightly Review for January.*)

[CONCLUDED FROM THURSDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

OUR treaties with the South German States are now before the world. Baden, it is true, has unconditionally joined the North German Bund, and Wurtemberg with slight and unimportant reservations. The numerous articles of the Bavarian Treaty, on the contrary, are so many limitations of the Federal, or Imperial, authority. Prussia has now no more votes out of sixty than she formerly had out of forty. Every change of the Constitution, and, consequently, every increase of the central power, must be sanctioned by three-fourths, instead of two-thirds as formerly, of these votes. The three kings, of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, form a committee for the control of the imperial diplomacy. A declaration of war can only be made by a decree of the Federal Council, and not, as formerly, by the presidency of the Diet alone. Bavaria has withdrawn a long category of subjects of legislation for her own territory from the competence of the Confederacy, and thereby secured, to a great extent, her national independence. It is self evident that this example will react indirectly, but practically, on the entire relations of the Bund to each of its members; whereas formerly a thorough, all-pervading, central authority existed under the title of Bund, and Bundes-præsidium. The newly-created Confederacy has, indeed, received the name of Empire, but, in fact, has become less unitarian, and more federalistic, in its character. In Germany, therefore, not a little apprehension has been expressed, that the central power may have been too much limited and fettered, to the decrease of the defensive power of the whole State. But we may surely hope that this disadvantage will tend to free us from the suspicion of meditating an offensive foreign policy.

We see, at the same time, that the advantages which mental culture in Germany has derived from our former division into numerous sovereign states, are not at all endangered by the late revolution. The courts and civil lists of the different princes are left intact, and when next we find a Göthe or a Schiller, the Ducal Mæcenas will not be wanting, and need not be summoned from Berlin. The several German States will still be able to direct their ecclesiastical and educational affairs according to their good pleasure. The praiseworthy rivalry of two dozen Governments will still redound to the advantage, and secure the independence, of our universities. And, at the same time, we shall rid ourselves, at once and for ever, of the crying evils resulting from our former divisions, by a uniform legislation in matters connected with mails and railways, naturalization, freedom of emigration, trade and manufactures. Whereas in Bavaria alone, if I am not mistaken, seventy-three different codes of civil rights existed side by side, we may now hope, after a short interval, to have the same law of persons, the same criminal law, and the same form of civil procedure, throughout the whole of Germany.

It would be strange indeed if, under such circumstances, the German nation did not make rapid and joyful progress in every direction. Our military system, by which every citizen of every class is obliged to serve in the army, tends powerfully to awaken a spirit of industry and order, and a lively sense of patriotic duty, in the humblest cottage of the land. The local business of our communes and circles is administered, partly by great landowners and partly by elected representatives, with an independence which is rarely interfered with by the central authorities. The defects of every system are openly and unreservedly discussed, and will soon, we trust, be remedied by legislation. There is no want in Germany, as we see, of fruitful germs of political development. Our finances, moreover, are in the best possible order; nor do we ever hear, in any of the larger States of the Empire, of deficits or illegal expenditure. The debates on the Budget are always long and searching; but only because so many desiderata and grievences are brought forward by the heads of every department, and very rarely indeed because of actual financial difficulties. Where there is so much light, there is of course no want of shade. The deepest is that which is cast by the still unsolved question of the relations of the Church to the State and the School. I feel, however, the less called upon to enter into this subject, because this relation is not in the least degree affected by the re-organisation of the empire, and is still to be regulated by each separate State.

But I already hear the main objection urged, "This is all very fine and good, but how about the all-important point—the political freedom of the nation; or, in French phraseology, the 'gouvernement du pays par le pays'? Is not the rule of the king or the emperor, though judicious, mild, and successful, a *gouvernement personnel*"? It would be of no avail to answer that we have two parliaments, a German and a Prussian, to your one, and that both are elected by universal suffrage, and the former at least by equal and direct suffrage and the ballot; that the Government exercises a very small and decreasing influence on the elections; that, ever since the constitutional struggle of 1862, it has raised no taxes, incurred no expenditure, and, in short, enacted no laws, without the sanction of Parliament. No doubt these facts render a system of administration directly opposed to the express will of the people impossible. But it is no less certain that the new empire will possess no responsible Ministers, and the Imperial Parliament no power of impeaching them, and no right of passing an annual Mutiny Bill. The Prussian Chambers, moreover, are still without the right of voting the yearly supplies; are still denied all direct influence on the government of the country. All direct means, therefore, of expelling an unpopular Ministry from office are wanting. If a Minister fails to obtain a majority for a Bill, that Bill of course is lost; but no Prussian Minister would on that account dream of resigning office, or of modifying the course of his policy. We have a constitutional monarchy indeed, but not a parliamentary government.

These are facts which do not tend to recommend our cause to the eyes of liberal parties abroad, and occasion no little sorrow to our people at home, and more especially to many of our deputies. Yet it would be a great mistake to see in them proofs of the existence of an all-controlling despotism. The Royal prerogative is far greater, at the present day, in Germany than in England; it may in many respects be compared to that of the Tudors. But it is certainly not the royal prerogative alone which prevents the formation of a parliamentary government in our country. No one in England would understand an Opposition which attacked a Ministry without wishing to occupy its place—which impugned the acts of a Government without being ready to undertake the task of forming a better administration. Parliamentary government means the government of the majority, for the time being, of the Representatives of the People. It is essential, therefore, to its existence that there should be a homogeneous majority in parliament, and that it should be able to form a Ministry from its own members. Now both these requisites have hitherto been wanting in Germany, and I see no prospect, at present, of the want being speedily supplied. The German Diet, and the Prussian Parliament, are divided into six to eight fractions, of which only two or three have ever been able to form a coalition; and even these coalitions have not always formed a majority, and still less a compact coexisting majority. As long as this state of things continues, it is, of itself, sufficient to render a parliamentary Ministry impossible. While the House of Representatives consists of six contending parties, it is incapable of forming a Ministry of the majority. Moreover, parliamentary institutions have only existed for twenty years in Prussia, and only fifty in South Germany. Now experience has taught us that this time is too short to afford the population of a country a practical training for parliamentary government. Even now the majority of electors regard the criticism and control of the Government as the most important part of a member's duty. They still look, not to the best exercise of the powers of government, but to the greatest possible limitation of them, as the greatest security of their liberties. A candidate who allowed it to be seen that he possessed both the power and the wish to become a minister, would immediately forfeit the support of a large number of the constituencies. I remember that in the year 1843 the Grand Duke of Baden entrusted the leader of the Liberal Opposition with the formation of a new ministry; upon which one of his best friends and supporters cried out, "It is a blessing for the country, but a heavy blow to the Opposition." And when in the year 1863, the Liberal Minister in Baden, Baron Roggenbach, sent in his resignation (in consequence of the rejection of an important bill by a Liberal Chamber), and called on the Grand Duke to summon the leader of the Opposition to the Cabinet, the victorious party declared that they would submit to no such *unheard-of violence*, that it was the duty of Roggenbach to retain office, but to suit himself to the views and wishes of the representative body. The English reader will see at once, that while the majority entertain sentiments like these, parliamentary government is not to be thought of; that it is impossible, in the midst of these parliamentary parties, to form a school of practical statesmen, possessing the necessary capacity for governing a great empire. Should the next elections produce a compact liberal majority, which I do not expect, and the King should entrust their leaders with the formation of a ministry, they would probably be able to propose out of their own number fitting men, with the requisite technical knowledge, for the Home Office, and the ministries of Education and Justice; but nothing is more certain than that they would recommend the king to retain the ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance, not merely on account of their eminent services, but because the majority possesed no candidates for those offices. Is this state of things solely owing to the infancy of our liberal institutions? Will their natural development eventually give us a parliamentary government? I think it not impossible, but very doubtful. The rising steam of democracy is overflowing Germany as well as the rest of the world. All offices are open to men of every class; all property is transferable and divisible. Compulsory education, and compulsory military service for all classes without exception, are gradually removing all distinctions between man and man. By the electoral laws of 1850 and 1867 the representation of the people has been placed on the broadest democratic basis. On the other hand, the resources of the country are being rapidly developed by the progress of manufactures and the technical sciences, by the ever increasing facility and rapidity of communication. The task of the administration becomes every day greater and more difficult, and demands of our officials more and more comprehensive technical knowledge, and a more special training. England has hitherto been the only great empire in the world, in which the parliamentary system of government has permanently stood its ground, and borne good fruit. In past times its foundations were thoroughly aristocratic, and the administration of the country could be carried on, under the form of self-government, by the same landed proprietors who sat in the House of Lords, and controlled the elections to the House of Commons. But what prudent man in England would now undertake to say what shape the parliamentary system will assume in future times in which the administration of the most important departments will require paid and professional officials, depending on the crown; and in which, on the other hand, the elective franchise will be exercised by ever-increasing numbers of uneducated citizens? The centre of gravity of the parliamentary system has lain hitherto in this, that by self-government in all parts of the country, a ruling class has been formed, which created, by parliamentary elections, a great central legislative board and a controlling and responsible executive committee. Where these conditions were wanting, the efforts made to construct a parliamentary government have been only blind guesses at the future—a mere game of hazard. In France, as well as everywhere else, this system has made continual *fiasco*. In America, the pattern land of democracy,—as England, hitherto, of the aristocratic constitution,—parliamentary government has never yet been tried.

If these remarks be true, we can hardly prognosticate a brilliant future for parliamentary government in Germany; but we need not see therein any absolute danger to our prosperity or freedom. If this system can only live under certain historical and local conditions, it cannot, on that very account, be the sole gospel of political salvation. All human things have their bright and their dark sides, and only children in politics will expect the one without the other. He who would enjoy the advantages of democratic institutions must pay their heavy price. Even in countries like Germany and the United States of America, where the Representative Body does not possess the power to appoint and dismiss the Ministers, its very existence, its debates, its criticism of the Budget, its right of rejecting bad measures, are all highly important barriers against the absolutism of the Government; and to see the Government in strong hands undisturbed by the waves of popular agitation, seems to us an inestimable blessing, when we look at the awful consequence of a contrary state of things in France. Germany, even after her great victories, will occupy a highly dangerous position in Europe, placed as she is between revengeful France, ambitious Russia, and wavering Austria. In this position what we most need is a firm and secure government. A presidential election, at the end of every four years, would be with us a struggle of life and death. There may well be a more ideal condition than ours, but it is for us of vital importance, that the sound threads of our traditional policy should not be frivolously broken. Our sovereigns have learned from experience that their military system, which has led to unexampled successes, is founded on the broad basis of the wide-spread education, prosperity, and patriotism of the people. And this fact, which is clearly recognised by every member of our Government, gives a sure guarantee, not against occasional mistakes and failures, but at least of a steady effort on the part of our rulers to promote education, prosperity, and patriotism—in other words, the liberty and happiness of the people.

Another consideration leads to the same conclusion. The old German Bund, as it existed from 1815 to 1848, was almost continuously a grievous hindrance to the political freedom and the constitutional progress of the several German States. It seems evident to me, for very simple and intelligible reasons, that our new empire will work in an opposite direction.

The political measures of the old German Diet were determined by the theoretically equal and unlimited independence of all its members, and by the rivalry of the two great Powers—Austria and Prussia. The two last were governed by absolute monarchs, while the smaller States had representative constitutions. Then kings, grand dukes, and dukes had nothing to fear for their sovereignty from the Diet, for they were protected by its fundamental law, and they could, moreover, alway reckon on the support of one of the great Powers if the other attempted to oppress them. All the concern of these petty princes was directed towards their Chambers; the sum and substance of their policy was the limitation of the rights and functions of their parliaments. The two great Powers sympathised with their views because they were highly averse to the introduction of parliaments into their own States. They both wished to have as many princely adherents as possible, and they soon learned that the best means of conciliating the minor sovereigns was to support them against the constitutional, or, as it was then called the revolutionary, tendencies of their people. And thus the Diet, from the utter want of a strong central government, became incapable of fruitful activity at home and of a successful policy abroad. Its whole attention was therefore directed to the suppression of all liberal and constitutional efforts, so that it brought on itself the hatred of the great mass of the population throughout the whole of Germany, and the contempt of every statesman.

The circumstances of the newly-founded Empire are entirely different. At its head is a great Power immeasurably superior to any other of its members. All the states of the new Bund are accustomed to constitutional systems, public discussion, and a free press. The princes of the smaller States no longer look on their Chambers as dangerous enemies of their political existence. The chief question which now occupies their thoughts is, whether they shall succeed in escaping *mediatisation*, and the entire incorporation of their States into Prussia. The only power by which they can retard such a development of the new Bund, is derived from the support of their subjects. They have no other means of escaping from entire subjection, than the conviction of their peoples that the transformation of the Bund into an undivided and uniform Empire would be a public calamity. On the other hand, the central authority of the Empire, like every other earthly power, will endeavour to enlarge the borders of its influence, at the cost of the independence of the several States; and will also feel the importance of conciliating popular opinion, as the surest means of attaining its ends. We may, therefore, expect to see both parties competing for the respect and confidence of the people by active endeavours to promote their prosperity and happiness.

On the whole, then, I think we may rest assured that the establishment of the new Empire will bring with it no danger to German freedom and culture, or to the progress and civilisation of Europe. We shall not indeed astonish the world by rapid and dazzling successes in the field of our domestic policy. We shall not exhibit any revolutionary *coups d'etat*, which may seem, for the moment, to announce to the wondering masses of the people a new era of unbounded felicity. But we, at least, do not consider this a matter for regret. The brilliant firework which wins the applause of the crowded theatre is as evanescent and useless as it is bright and dazzling; while the comparatively dull but steady fire upon the hearth affords us warmth and nourishment. If we have seen reason to fear that French victories would foster priestly influence, and thereby retard the civilisation of Europe, or lead to revolution and the rule of the red democracy, we have grounds, on the other hand, for hoping that the consolidation of Germany will render possible a many-sided reform, which will gain in solidity what it wants in speed. And even for France we may hope that the fiery trials which her own aggressive spirit have brought upon her will but consume the dross of corruption, and thereby allow the nobler and more vigorous germs of her nationality to shoot forth in happier development. The war of 1870 has shown, both in its origin and course, how deeply seated in every French heart is the conviction that France is not only a prominent member of a community of equal States, but a superior and privileged land destined to lead and rule the world. If this supercilious conceit, and with it her self-adoration and love of bombast, could be banished by this war from the mind of France, it would be as great a gain for French art and science as for the peace of Europe.

SCRAPS FROM JOSH BILLINGS'S ALLMINAX.

WHENEVER yu see a flok uv geese all standing on one leg, except the old gander, and he chawing hiz cud, look out for a south-west wind tew-morrow, or the next day, or the day after, or at sum fewter time. Whenever dogs are seen travelling around with nothing to do, and old maids refuse their tea, and hop vines won't klimb, and grind stones won't grind, then yu may expekt a lite crop uv oats, and beans won't pay for harvesting.

WANTED.—Wanted several fust class young men, with mustash, tew hang around the vestibules uv different churches in america and stare at the females as they pass out. Yung men who understand the use uv tobacco preferred. No yung man accepted who kant stare the brass buttons oph from a military coat at twenty paces. This iz a rare chance for young men uv real genius. Salary payable weekly. References exchanged.

A dog iz the only thing on this earth that luvs yu more than he luvs himself.

When yu find a man who iz very solisitus about the welfare ov every body, yu kan safely put him down az one who iz hunting for a misfortune.

Don't undertake tew liv with yure mother-in-law, but if wuss cums tew a wuseness, let yure mother-in-law liv with yu.

Laziness iz a good deal like money—the more a man haz ov it the more he seems tew want.

Gravity iz no more posatiff evidence ov wisdum than a paper collar iz ov a shirt.

Every time a man laffs he takes a kink out ov the chain ov life, and thus lengthens it.

To make boarding-house hash, take a little ov everything, a good deal ov nothing, and throw in a chunk ov sumthing; jam to a mux, cook over a kold fire, season with hair pins, and serve up on the jump.

Three skore years and ten iz man's furlo, and it iz enuff—if a man kant suffer all the mizery he wants in that time he must be numb.

There is nothing like a sick bed for repentance, a man bekums so virtewous he will often repent ov sins that he never committed.

One ov the hardest things for enny man to do iz tew fall down on the ice when it iz wet, and then git up and praze the Lord.

Sekrets are kussid poor property ennyhow; if yu cirkulate them yu loze them, and if yu keep them yu loze the interest on the investment.

IT is clear, if the following be correct, that the speed of balloons may occasionally far outstrip that of Railway Trains. M. Rollin, the æronaut whose balloon fell in Norway, made the most extraordinary aerial voyage on record. He left Paris at 11-40 on the evening of November 24th, and at 2-20 in the afternoon of the next day he descended in the neighbourhood of Christiania, having travelled 750 leagues in less than 15 hours! This gives a speed of 150 miles an hour, about equal to one-fifth of that of a cannon ball and nearly three times that of an express train. The average height of the course of the balloon was 2,500 yards, but at one moment it rose as high as 4,500.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The superior flavour of this Oil has been universally appreciated. Dr. J. Kidd, who has largely prescribed it, states: "For many years I have recommended Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and I have found by experience that it agrees perfectly with many persons who were unable to use the so-called 'refined,' or White Cod Liver Oil, from its sickly taste, which was not at all complained of in Dr. de Jongh's Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE NEW ROUTE HOME.

BOLOGNA, Dec. 22.

As the Brindisi route is now likely to be permanently established, without reference to the future of France, it strikes me that my experience of the journey, so far, in the depth of winter may not be without interest to many of your readers. Thanks to the liberality and excellent arrangements of the East India and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies the transit through Central India can be accomplished without a break of any person in moderately good health. The refreshment rooms are not good on either line, and the charges are unnecessarily high. The Great Indian Peninsula have a good plan of telegraphing the number of passengers who intend to dine. This prevents loss to the passengers, and ought to be attended with advantage to the company. The carriages on the Great Indian Peninsula line are, if anything, more comfortable than those of Bengal, but there is really nothing to complain of in either—when contrasted with railways in Europe.

The through train to Alexandria is a great improvement on the old route by Cairo, and the refreshment rooms are decidedly better; but the charges are still most exorbitant; to wit, a shilling for a small cup of coffee and all else in the same preposterous ratio.

We embarked on the Italian steamer Brindisi at 3 P.M. of Saturday the 17th of December, and reached Brindisi at 2 A.M. of Wednesday the 21st, after a pleasant and prosperous passage. The boats are well built and well navigated, the internal arrangements were cleanly and comfortable, the table excellent, and the commander of the vessel most kind and attentive. The passengers mark the note to this effect entered in the ship's book by Lady Mayo in March last. We stepped on shore on the quay exactly opposite to the new hotel. Next door was the Customs House in which the baggage was examined with politeness and consideration, the only thing asked after was tobacco. The hotel is on the whole good and comfortable, and the people are most civil, but the charges are high, and almost everything you can ask for is at extra high rates. There are capital baths in the hotel, and fair carriages, with an omnibus to take travellers to the station. The Italian railway carriages are good, and on the whole the 2nd class are to be preferred, except that they are apt to be crowded. The first class carriages are luxurious, and large and not so liable to crowding. The authorities are most liberal in the amount of hand packages they allow to be taken into the carriages, and the charge for extra baggage is small. One of our party with a cart load of luggage paid 33 francs to Naples. I paid 17 francs for a large portmanteau and a couple of smaller packages to Bologna. The railway arrangements in pressing up passengers, and in the delivery of baggage are exactly the same as those of France—so it is desirable to travel as lightly as possible. We left Brindisi at 7 P.M., and reached Foggia at 1 A.M., a miserable hole at which passengers change trains for Naples. All that I could ascertain about it was to the effect that anything beyond a passing acquaintance was most undesirable.

We reached Ancona at 9-10 A.M., and had a capital breakfast at the Buffet for very little more than Mr. Kellner charged me at Burdwan for a cup of bad coffee and a slice of dry bread! From Brindisi to long beyond Ancona the railway skirts the sea, and passes through an interesting country. Among other places we stopped for five minutes at Sinagaghin, the birth place of Pius the 9th.

We reached Bologna at 2-15 P.M., and found omnibuses waiting to carry us to the various hotels, which are within the walls of the city. That at which I now am, the hotel Brem, of which I send you a card, is excellent. Bologna is a quaintly interesting place, full of palaces deserving the name, with streets arcaded throughout. The shops are good, and apparently moderate in charge. It has been snowing ever since our arrival and everything betokens a hard winter. It is wonderful how little interest seems to be taken in Italy in the Franco-German war and in the present state of Rome. At some of the large stations we saw trains full of soldiers of all arms bound for Rome. There was no excitement, far less indeed than with an English excursion train. The Italians speak most kindly of the Pope personally—but for Cardinal Antonelli and his embassy do not appear to have a good word. They express the greatest delight at the abolition of the temporal power, and fervently hope that it may never be restored. Nothing can exceed the frankness with which they express their opinions on the subject.

I leave for Munich to-morrow morning, and halt for the night at Bantzer, so as to cross the Brenner by daylight. I will write again in a few days to tell you how I fared in Germany and Belgium. M.

—*Friend of India.*

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, about FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON, 1¼in. wide, No. 18s gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
6, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.
BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION, at the ROOMS of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, COMMISSION AGENT, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
A few new and second-hand Malvern Dog Carts, Landau Sociable, Buggy Waggonettes, Brougham, Palanki Office Shigrams and other Carriages.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th December 1870.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognised by the most prominent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette," "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.
"The "Times" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases and warned the public to use every sanitary precaution. The use of PURE COAL TAR SOAP is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.
CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best Soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress
"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS,"
under which name it is registered.
Sole Inventors and Proprietors, W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.
It is not affected by climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.
Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.
Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London,
BOMBAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.
And of all the Principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

NOTICES.

JOONAS TYEB,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
11 Hummum Street, Bombay,
BEGS to notify that they have REMOVED their ESTABLISHMENT from No. 9 Meadow Street, to No. 11 Hummum Street, the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
They have also the pleasure to announce the arrival of extensive Shipments for the Present Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers, and Gentlemen may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.
Instructions for Self-measurement, accompanied with a list of Cash Prices, will be forwarded on application.
JOONAS TYEB,
No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
10th January 1871.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—
Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.
Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.
Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpacs.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for boardship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.
Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
White Dress Neckties.
White, coloured, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of
Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittances for payment in Bombay.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.
MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,
having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India.
PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE
contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.
PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,
A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.
Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.
Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.
Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,
BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.
Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.
Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.
Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)
BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.
THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.
The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.
The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.
The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.
PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.
HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.
ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.
The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.
The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.
A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.
TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)
THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the Public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.
The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.
The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.
The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.
The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—
The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without any obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.
An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.
CHARGES MODERATE.

F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant. Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.
MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, Esplanade Hotel, Fort.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC
1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
SURRENDER VALUES.
Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
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Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

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With which is now united
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COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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